

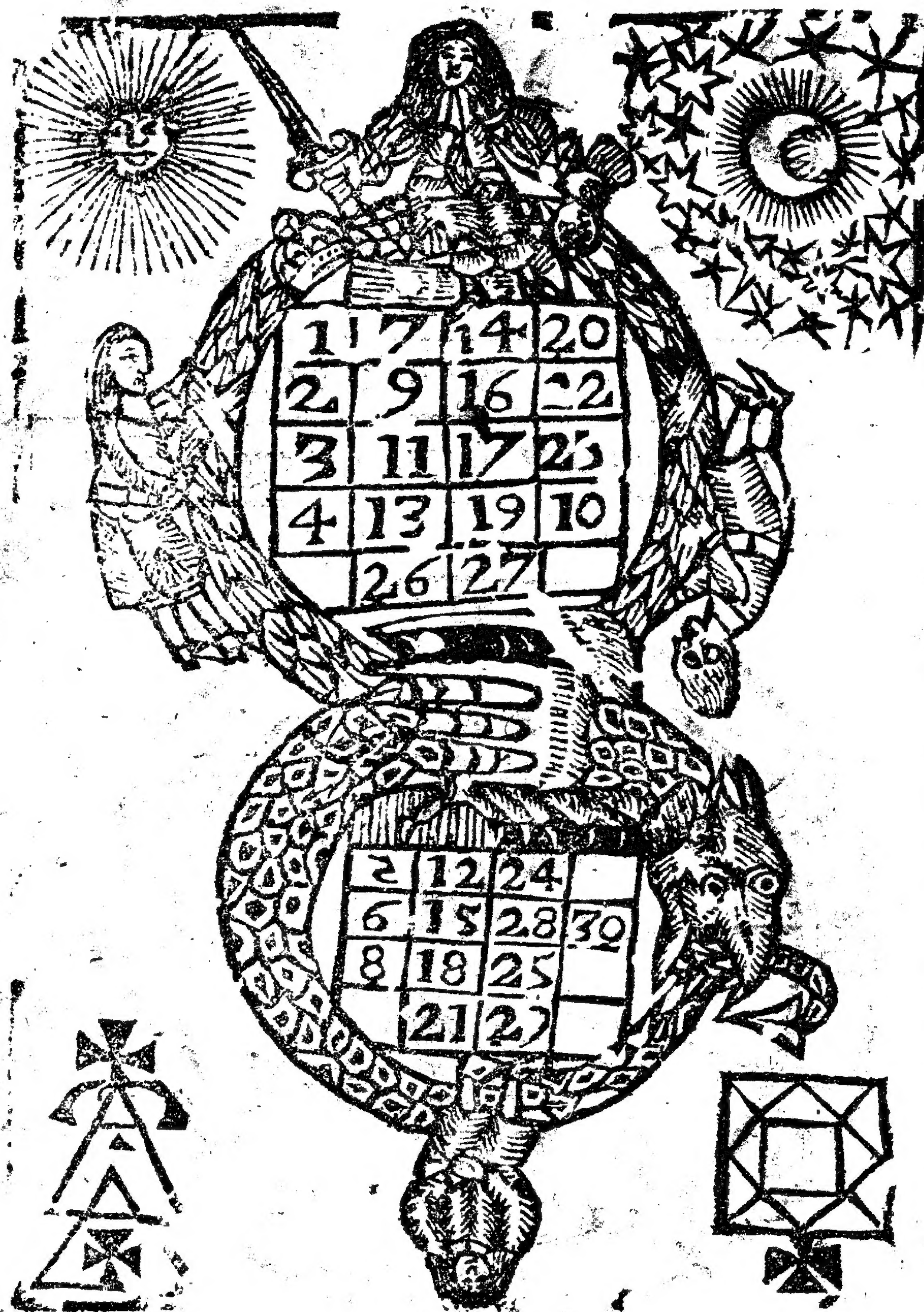
A
BOOK
OF
KNOWLEDGE.

With New Additions.

Composed by *Sam. Strange* hopes.



Licensed according to Order.



The uppermost Wheel is good *Fortune*.
And the undermost Wheel is bad *Fortune*.

THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE.

In Four Parts.

Part First. Shewing the nature of Astrology, by the Coelestial Signs and Planets. Measures of Time. Movable Terms, for 20 Years, &c. Divers things necessary in Trade and Dealing, &c. To know the weather in all seasons of the Year. Good and Bad Fortune as born under the several Signs. The Manner of resolving doubtful Questions, relating to love, business, &c. Moles and Marks in the body, their signification; Dreams, their Interpretation

Part Second. The Wheel of *Fortune*, resolving Questions in Astrology. Fortunate and Unfortunate days throughout the Year. To know the changing of the Moon by the *prime* Observations on New-years-day.

Part Third. A Treatise of Physick, by the Signs and Planets. Observations in Midwifery. Receipts for Curing all Diseases in Men, Women, and Children. The Art of Cookery. The forms of writing Bonds, Bills, &c. Arithmetick in all its parts. Remedies for Diseases in Horses, Cows, Oxen, Hogs, Sheep, &c. A perpetual Almanack for ever. A Compleat Tide Table. An Account of all the Market days, Roads and Fairs in *England* and *Wales*.

Part Fourth. The compleat Gardiner, or the Country-Man's guide to good Husbandry.

Composed by *Sam. Strangehopes*.

L O N D O N, Printed for *Eben. Tracy*, at the *Three Bibles* on *London-Bridge*: and *B. Deacon*, at the *Angel* in *Guil-spur-Street*, near *Newgate*.



T O

The Judicious Reader.

HAVING perused several small Tracts, and ingenious pieces, set forth for helps and instructions of young Artists, and finding them very dubious and clouded over with dark expressions, too hard for the Capacities of the unlearned, I thought it very useful to lay down, in an easie method, the first grounds (as an introduction) for that sublime and noble science of Astrology: I shall not at all endeavour (in my small tract) to plead for or strive to uphold this art and liberal science, either against the pen or tongue of those carping Criticks, which cry down all arts, and endeavour to hoodwink knowledge. Because my short treatise will not allow me to lanch into such an unprofitable discourse; therefore I have here bestowed my pains only to collect a short and brief treatise, both delightful and profitable, which may be well termed the first Rudiments of Astrology, having viewed several Books of several Authors, who all have pretended to lay a foundation for the

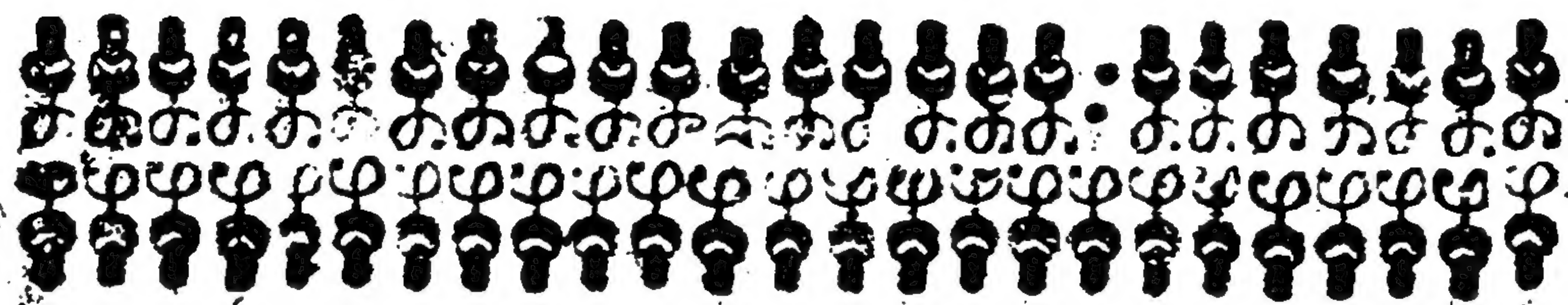
The Epistle

meanest capacity, to build on, holding them all meer counterfeits, and not true coyn, nor worth their perusing of an ingenious Reader, I thought here to undeceive the simple, and to encourage the industrious to follow the Rule and Method of the ancients; first to lay a foundation before I build, and as I find the acceptance this shall have in the World, it will encourage me to proceed, to make known more of that noble Science which the world is so ignorant of. Indeed I must expect hard confures, from Zolius and Momus, envying backbiting persons, who are always carping, and no man can please them, yet if the judicious do but approve of what I have writ, my desires are fulfilled; I confess the Language is too mean for their approbation, but considering the design, it being to instruct the Ignorant (which this iron Age hath too much prevailed) a pardon may be the easier granted.

In the first part therefore of this Book, I have declared the nature and quality of the Signs and Planets, and their dominion over bodys, the operation and influence upon them, together with a brief explanation of the several terms of this Art, and the fortunes of those calculated, by considering the nature of the signs; to which here is added a second, third, and fourth part, containing a short treatise of Physick, in which Method the Rules of Astrology ought to be duly considered, as being the prime foundation whereon the wise Physitian ought to build. Here are inserted several approved receipts for the
Cure

to the Reader.

cure of several Distempers incident to the Body of Man: and I have also added plain and easie rules of Arithmetick, knowing that art to be one great help to the attaining of Astrology; should I insert all the variety of invention which I have here treated of, it would take up too much room. Therefore I refer thee to the following Table, or the book it self, wherein thou mayest easily find what thou desirest, and I am confident, if reason rule your actions (after perusal with serious deliberation) you cannot but find something that will prove both pleasant and profitable; the Authors used in my Book were too large and dubious in every point; therefore here you have the marrow and quintessence, sum, and substance of Astrology in a few sheets, and the kind acceptance this finds in the world, shall excite me to larger treatises of this kind; and I shall to my poor endeavour, shew my service to my Country, in doing them what good I can: Lest I should digress and make my Gate bigger than my City, I will here conclude, and only begging your acceptance; then I shall never repine, nor count my labour lost, but shall remain your loving Friend,



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ADVERTISEMENT.

THERE is lately brought from *Chily*, a province in *America*, a most excellent Natural Balsam, found by several eminent persons, to excel that of *Peru* and *Tela*, in curing divers Diseases, as it hath given demonstrations; 'tis a Remedy that no Man under the Sun can compose, being a most Odoriferous and Natural Balsam. It cures most Diseases in Humane Bodies; particularly helps all pains coming from Cold, chiefly pains in the Stomach, want of Appetite; Corroborating and strengthening the whole Body; 'tis a wonderful Remedy for all inward Sores, Bruises, or Ulcers of the Lungs, Reins, Bladder or Womb, &c. It helps shortness of Breath, Cough, Consumption, or Wheelings, 'tis good in most Diseases of the Head as Falling-Sickness, Apoplexy, Palsey, Trembling, Convulsions, Head-ach, and Giddiness of the Head; and strengthens the Brain and Nerves; It kills the Worms, and helps the Stone, and is a good Provoker of Urine, and brings away the Sand and Gravel, which oftentimes obstructs the Urine; it helps all Fluxes of the Belly; and it's a wonderful Thing for most Diseases of the Ears, especially Deafness. And outwardly applyed, it cures all manner of green Wounds, Ulcers, Fistulas; and cures most Diseases in VVomen, &c.

Directions for taking the Balsam of *Chily*.

The Dose is from half a Dram to a Dram and half, or more, or from ten Drops to thirty or forty, Morning and Evening: The way of taking it is thus; Mix the quantity you take with a little of a Yolk of an Egg and Sugar, very well to open its Body: This done, mix it with a Draught of White-Wine, Ale, Beer, or Poffet-drink, which the Patient best likes, and so let them Drink it.

It is only to be had of Eben. Tracy Bookseller, at the Three Bibles on London-Bridge, at 1s. 6d. the Dozen. The Bottles are Sealed with the Balsam-Tree.



THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Definition of Astrology.

AS for this Art, it is not that which Ignorant People are perswaded of, that it is the Doctrine of Devils, and unlawful for any Man's practise; but it is an Art both useful and lawful, and one of the most noble and profitable Arts, studied and practised by mortals; and it is divided into two parts, *Astrology*, and *Astronomy*, which are both one Art, divided into two parts: *Astronomy* consists in the knowledge of the Heavenly Motions; and *Astrology* consists in the effects and properties of the former motions. I shall therefore begin with the first part of *Astrology*, and so in due order, lay down the whole sum and substance of that most excellent Art.

The Nature of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, and the Description of those Born under any of them.

Aries is fiery, hot and dry, having a voice
luxurious: If a woman, few children, sickly, vi-
tious, wanting members, very wrathful, and



loving to be commanding, and they are usual-
ly in their middle age, gross and strong, and
most commonly ends lean and weak: It be-
tokens black eye-brows, thick shoulder'd,
dark complexion, swarthy countenance, one
of a dry body, and of a middle stature.

Taurus, it doth commonly speak a man born
under that sign, one given much to melanco-
ly, of a cold and dry constitution, luxurious
having a loud voice, yet sickly, much command-
ing honest, and very Religious, very chaste: In
women, it represents one short, but of a strong
well

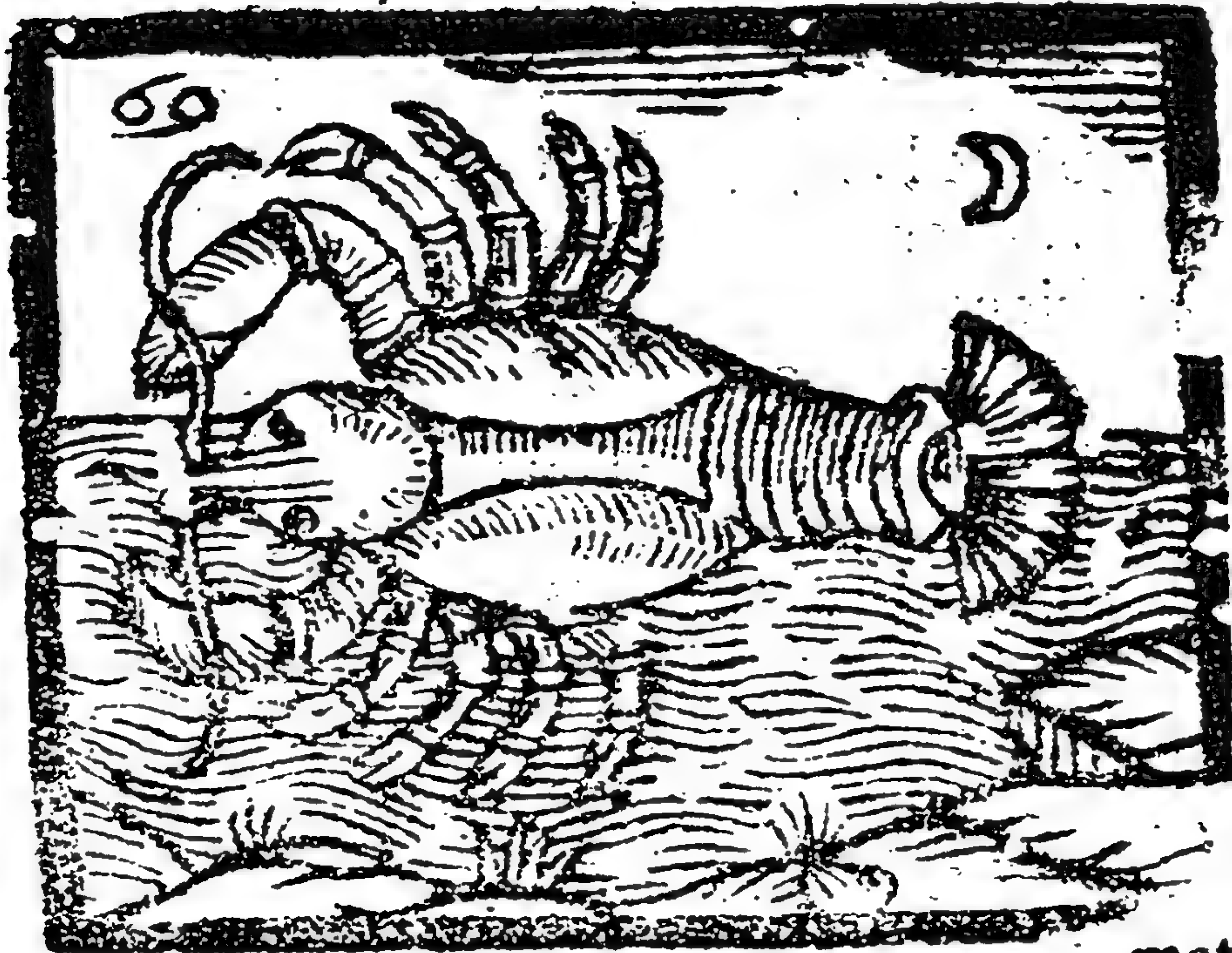


well-set stature, and to have a high fore-head,
wide nostrills, great mouth, a short and fat
neck, black hair, big buttocks, short legs, very
slow to anger, but if once angered, hardly ever
after friends.

Gemini, is hot and moist, sanguine complecti-
on, of a very fair pleasant, and sweet behaviour;
in young years lean and weak, ending gross
and strong; it represents one of a tall, straight,
and well-set body, brown hair, bright and quick
eyes, long arms, hands, and legs, a very large
breast, well fraught with wisdom and learn-
ing, and accompanied with a good speech, and
excellent language, and profitable discourse.



Cancer, Is a watry sign, which causeth those born under it, to be cold and moist, and fleshy



matic

matick, something sickly : If a woman she shall have many children, it represents commonly one of a low stature, bigger in the upper parts than the lower, a round visage, lean and spare, a great belly, but blackish hair.

Leo, is fiery hot and dry, and those born under it, are usually very cholerick, high voice, barren, very strong and exceeding vitious,



wrathful, commanding, exceeding cunning, but honest : If a woman, religious and chaste, one of a middle stature, lusty body, great head and eyes, very courageous, broad shouldered, a yellowish or flaxen hair, a person of a generous disposition.

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Virgo,

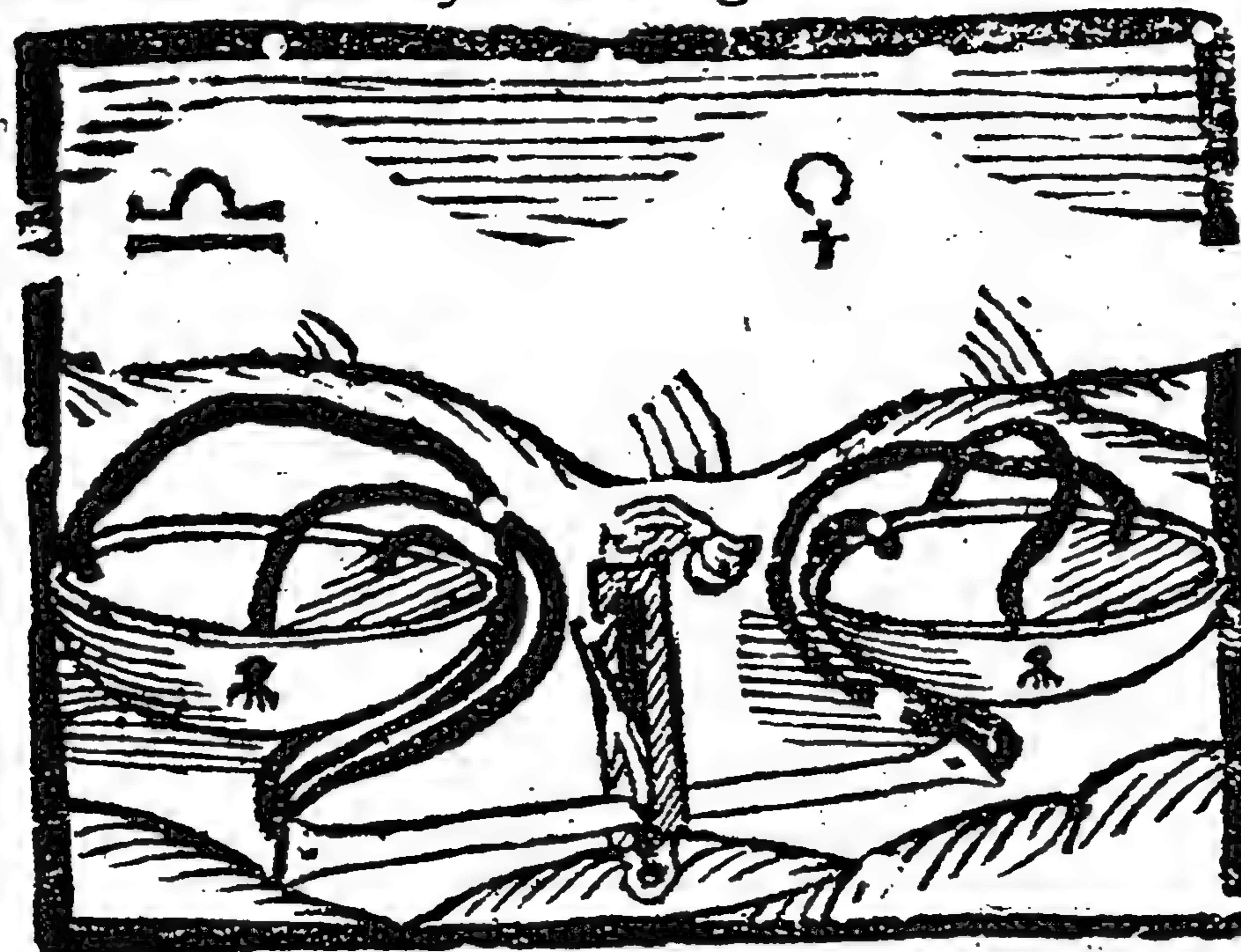
Virgo, is cold and dry, melancholly, very fair, but very civil, and sharpe, of an equal and good proportion, the body spare, of a brown and dark



complexion, great eyes, much hair, and that of a black colour, and they are most commonly all for their own ends.

Libra, is airy, hot and moist, of a sanguine complexion, loud voice: if women few children, fair, obedient, of a good proportion, a well framed body, very strait, a round visage well-favoured, light brown hair; very cheerful, and well-spoken, red cheeks, a lovely countenance, inclining to tallness and slenderness.

Scorpio



Scorpio, is a watery, cold, and moist Sign, flegmatick, sickly, but fruitful, vitious, indiffe-



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rent fair, wrathful, many times crooked, it represents one of a short stature, the body full, and pretty well composed, sad hair, a dark and solid complexion and countenance, a short neck, men much reserved in thoughts, words and actions, very false and deceitful.

Sagittarius, is hot, dry and chollick, very great, double bodied, the upper part fair, the other bestial, a loud voice; it women, few children, and weak, very ingenious, but exceed-



ing crafty and obedient; it represents a well proportioned body, strongly compacted, of stature tall, a hard-favoured visage, brown hair, which

which will be almost all off before forty Years of Age.

Capricornus, is earthly, cold and dry, melancholly, sharp and cruel; If Women, few children, luxurious, sickly, and vitious, crook-



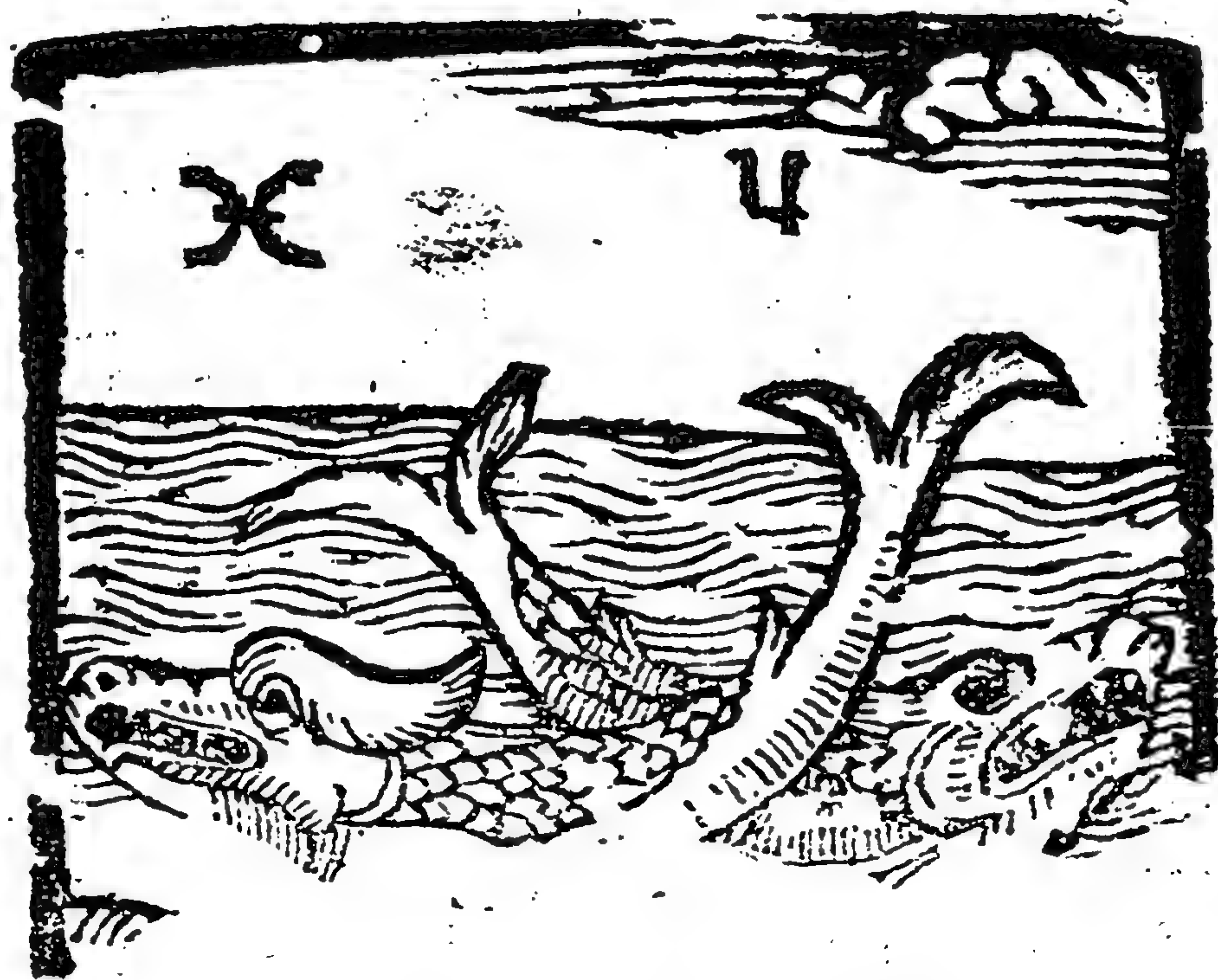
ed of body, seldom fair, it represents a body but of little stature, dry and lean, the face also lean and thin, much hair, and that black, the Colour Wan and Pale, small Breast, and a long Neck, a disproportioned Body, and very hard favoured.

Aquaries, is Hot and Moist, of a Sanguine complexion, a high Voice, sweet conditioned, very



ry loving and lovely : If Women, few Children, but very fair, obedient, sweet behaviour'd, religious and honest, chaste, yet pleasant, one of a well shapen Body, a middle stature, a fair Visage and Complexion, a bright Hair, a clear and aimable Colour, a handsome Body, lovely and vertuous, and contented in any condition.

Pisces, is cold, watery and moist, phlegmatick, vitious and foul, of a deformed and crooked Body, wanting Members, meanly fair, obedient, of Body diversely proportioned, also one of a short stature, ill composed in body & mind, great face, a pale wan complexion, thick shouldered, fat and plump in body, short neck'd, and stooping



stooping in Body and Shoulders. Thus in short. I have given you the Nature of the twelve Signs, with a description of those born under them ; the observing of which will prove very helpful in all the Rules of Judicial Astrology.

The Nature and Qualities of the Seven Planets are these.

h. *Saturn*, is cold and dry, and melancholick, an enemy and destroyer of the nature and life of man, Masculine, evil, and the greatest misfortune to man in the World.

Jupiter,



♃ *Jupiter*, is hot and moist, sanguine a Friend and preserver of life and nature of man,



mascu-

masculine of the day, and is termed the greatest fortune, and the best chance that can befall man.

♂ *Mars*, Is immoderate, hot and dry; very chollerick and masculine of the night; evil and



the less misfortune, and not so ominous as the superiour Planet Saturn.

☉ *Sol*, is moderately hot and dry, and the most temperate Planet, masculine of the day, fortunate by aspect, but unfortunate by Corporal conjunction, above measure.

♀ *Venus*



♀ *Venus*, is cold and moist, very temperate, phlegmatick, feminine of the night, of a very



good

good nature, and little omnious, and it is accounted the lesser fortune.

♿ *Mercury*, in all things is too common and variable, he is good with good, and evil with



evil; with the masculine he is masculine, and with the feminine he is feminine; hot with hot, according to the Planets to which he is adjoyned, but out of his own Nature, cold and dry.

☾ *Luna*, is likewise cold, and moist, & albeit she doth heat a little, yet she doth moisten more; but changeth her nature and qualities, according to the quarters, like as the Sun doth thro' the Signs: She is also feminine of the night, and phlegmatick, & sendeth to us the vertue and impression of all other Planets.

The



The Head of the Dragon, is in all points like to Mercury, good with good Planets, and



evil with evil Planets, in nature like Jupiter and Venus.

The Dragons Tail, is contrary to the Head, for he is evil with good, and good with evil, he is of the nature of Saturn and Mars.

Thus in brief I have given you the natures of the Planets, which is of excellent use to all those, who would know any part of Astrology.

The Measure of Time.

His measure ariseth from Minutes, of which 60 make an hour, 24 hours a natural day, 7 days a week, 4 weeks a month, 13 of which make a year, though it is divided into 12 Equal Calender Months, though varying in the Number of their days, according to these Verses.

30 Days has Fruit-bearing September,
Wet April, dry June, and cold November,
And February twenty eight alone,
Unless Leap-Year does add unto it one;
The other Months have 30 days and one.

Leap-Year is every four years, and consists of 366 Days, when the other are only 365. The Year is likewise divided into 4 quarters, as the Feast of the Anuntiation of the Virgin Mary, called Lady-Day; being the 25th of March

March. St. John Baptist, the 24th. of June or Midsummer-day. St. Michael the Archangel, or Michaelmas-day, September, 29th. The Feast of Christ's Nativity, or Christmas-day, on the 25th. of December. But by reason some days there are that change their time of date, according to the changing of the Moon falling higher or lower; as Shrove Sunday, Easter-day, Ascension-day, Whitsunday; I shall give you a table of them for 8 years to come, whereby you may readily find them out in any of those years.

Year.	Shrove-Sunday.	Easter-Day.	Ascension-Day.	Whit-Sunday.
1695.	Febr. 3.	March 24	May 2	May 12
1696.	Feb. 23	April 12	May 21	May 31
1697.	Feb. 24	April 4	May 13	May 23
1698.	March 6	April 2	June 2	June 12
1699.	Feb. 19	April 9	May 18	May 28
1700.	Feb. 11	March 13	May 9	May 19
1701.	Mar. 2	April 20	May 29	June 8
1702.	Feb. 15	April 5	May 11	May 24
1703.	Feb. 7	March 28	May 6	May 16

Directions

Directions to know when the two moveable Terms begin and for 8 Years.

Year	Easter Term Begins	Easter Term Ends.	Trinity Term Begins	Trinity Term Ends.
1695	April 10	May 6	May 24	June 12
1696	April 29	May 25	June 12	July 1
1697	April 21	May 17	June 4	June 23
1698	May 11	June 6	June 24	July 13
1699	April 26	May 22	June 9	June 28
1700	April 17	May 13	May 31	June 19
1701	May 7	June 2	June 20	July 6
1702	April 12	May 18	June 5	June 24

To know when the 4 Terms begin and end for ever, with their returns, and opening the Exchequer.

Hillary Term always begins the 23 of January, and ends the 12. or 13 of February, having four Returns.

Easter-Term is moveable, yet always begins 17 days after Easter, and ends the Monday after Ascension-day, and has five returns.

Trinity-Term is moveable, and begins the Friday next after Trinity-Sunday; and ends the Wednesday fortnight ensuing, having four Returns.

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Michaelmas Term always begins the 23^d of *October*, and ends the 28th of *November*, and has six Returns.

The Exchequer opens 8 days before every Term, but *Trinity*, and then but 4 days.

How to know good Money from bad.

IF the piece be smooth and worn, hold the flat side of it uppermost, something a flaunt to the light, keeping the edge to your Eye; and if it be Brass or Copper, it will at the first look yellow, the other black to the horse or face side; and if it be mixed mettall, it will look of divers colours; if it be plated with a gob of Copper in the middle, throw it hard on the Edge, on any Pavement, and the casing, or over-laying will yield and start out, if not burst in sunder and discover the Defraud.

If the Letters be mack'd, or the old Coyn half sharp bars, or feel rough, it is counterfeit.

If Mony, either new or old, sound hollow in the fall, it is plated; or if flattish, then it is gross mettall. Gold, besides its weight, or the touchstone, is best discovered by the Fire, for that which is adulterated will turn black or bluish.

Many

Many Useful Things to be known by such as Deal, or Trade, &c.

Loss or Gain, in Buying or Selling, how to know by Examples and Rules.

SUPPOSE a Mercer buys 436 Yards, of Silks, at 8 s. the Yard; and sells it again for 10 s. 4 d. I answer he gets by it 39 l. 9 s. 4 d. as it plainly appears; if you find out by the *Rule of Three*, or practice, how much the Silk cost him, at 8 s. 6 d. per Yard, (*viz.* 185 l. 6 s.) then by the same Rule, find out how much he sold it for, *viz.* 225 l. 5 s. 4 d. then subtract 185 l. 6 s. from 225 l. 5 s. 4 d. and there remains 39 l. 9 s. 4 d. gain. And by this Rule you may compute a greater or lesser quantity; as also by deducting what is lost as well as gained.

Rules of Barter in Trade, to prevent being over-reached.

THIS is a Rule among Merchants, and other Trades, which in the Exchange of one Commodity for another, informs them in such a manner to proportion their Rates, as that neither many sustain loss.

C 3

For

For suppose *G* and *B* being Dealers, *G* has 13 C. 3 quarters and 14^l. of Ginger, at 2^l. 16 s. per Cent. and *B* has Sugar at 9 d. per l. how much Sugar must *B* give *G* for his Ginger.

To this I answer 9 C. 1 quarter, and for the easy finding out this way in greater or lesser quantities, find by the Rule of Three how much the Ginger is worth, saying, if 1 C. cost 2^l. 16 s. what will 13 C. 3 quarters and 14^l. cost. Answer 38^l. 17 s. Secondly by the Rule of Three, say, if 9 d. buy 1^l. of Sugar, how much will 38^l. 17 s. buy? answer 9. $\frac{1}{4}$. and so much Sugar must be delivered for 13 C. 3 qrs. and 14^l. of Ginger; and so you may proportion Goods of different values, and bring them to a bearing of what sort soever they may be.

Goods considered in weight and number, as they are usually sold, &c.

THE Tun is 2000 weight in all things but Lead, and that allows but 19 and a half to the Tun or Fodder; 112^l. being allowed to the hundred in most things; however in Allom, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper and Sugar, there is accounted but 108^l. the other allowed for wast or drines.

Essex

Essex Cheese and Butter are weighed by the half Stone or Clove, being 8^l. and 32 of them make a weight, or 256^l. Wool is sold by the Clove, allowing but 7^l. to the Clove, 14^l to the Stone, 28 to the Tod, 182^l. to the weight, 364^l. to the Sack, and 4368^l. to the Last; a Faggot of Steel is 120^l. a Burthen of Gad Steel 180^l. 56^l. of Butter, or 60^l. of Sope, make the Firkin; and Note, though the Stone for many things is allowed 14^l. yet for Flesh it is no more than 8.

Measures of divers kinds, whereby Goods are Sold, &c.

AL E Measure, allows but 32 Gallons to the Barrel, which is accounted thus, 4 Firkins, 2 Kilderkins, 64 Pottles, 128 Quarts, 256 Pints. Vessels of Butter, Fish, Soap, &c. are made after this Measure. Beer-Measure is 36 Gallons to the Barrel. In Wine-Measure a Hogshed is 63 Gallons, the Pipe or Butt, 2 Hogsheds, or 126 Gallons; the Tun is 2 Pipes or Butts, or 252 Gallons, the Tierce is 48 Gallons.

In Dry-Measure 2 Pints is a Quart, 2 Quarts is a Pottle, 2 Pottles a Gallon, 2 Gallons a Peck 4 Pecks a Bushel, 8 Bushels a Quarter, 5 Bushes a Wey, and 2 Weys is a

C 4

Last.

Last. Note that a Bushel of Salt-Water measure should be 5 Pecks.

Long-measure is thus, 3 Barley-corns taken out of the middle of the Ear, makes an Inch, 12 of which are a Foot, 3 Feet a Yard, 5 Yards and a half is a Pole, 4 Pole a Furlong, 8 Furlongs a Mile, 4 square Rods is an Acre of Land, and 640 square Acres is a square Mile; a Cord of Wood is 4 Foot over, 4 deep, and 8 in length; a Stack of Wood is 3 Foot over, 3 deep, and 12 Foot long; 5 foot of Timber makes a Load; a Cubick-foot containing 1728 Cubick Inches; a Cubick Yard is 27 Foot.

How to know the Weather at all times of the Year, by the New and Full of the Moon.

BE sure to observe always three Days before the Moon be at full, whether she shine bright, and that the Clouds are not scattered here and there in the Element; if not, then thou may'st judge that it will be very fair; but if the Moon be dark, and Clouds incircling her about, then know that it will Rain much before four Days,

When Fogs and Mists do hinder the light of the Moon, it betokens that in short time we shall have cold Winterly Weather: A Rainbow

bow is always sign of much rain or winds to come suddenly, or else of much rain or winds past.

Having now done with the Weather. I come to speak of the four Quarters of the Year.

The general disposition of the year depends upon the four Quarters, namely, *Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.*

Of the Spring.

This Quarter begins the Tenth Day of *March*, at that time the Sun enters the first scruple of *Aries*, and continueth till the Sun hath past the *Crab*, which is about the eleventh or twelfth of *June*; this quarter usually is hot and moist, but very unconstant in either.

Secondly Summer.

Summer takes its beginning the eleventh of *June*, upon the ☉ Suns entrance into *Cancer*, and continues till the twelfth of *September*, in which time the Sun goes through the fourth part of the Zodiack Circle, comprehending three Signs in his progress, namely, *Cancer, Leo, Virgo*. This Quarter is commonly hot and dry.

Thirdly, Autumn.

Autumn begins about the twelfth or thirteenth of *September*, and ends about the eleventh or twelfth of *December*, and just so long the

the Sun is running through *Libra*, *Scorpio*, and *Sagittarie*: The nature of this Quarter is Cold and Dry.

Fourthly *Winter*.

Winter begins with us at the Suns entrance into *Capricorn*, and it lasteth to the tenth Day of *March*, in which time the Sun runs thorow the last three signs, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius* and *Pisces*: This Quarter is cold and moist, accompanied usually with great frost & snow.

Of the Winds.

Experience teacheth us, that the Winds do change and alter the Airs constitution: By Ancient Astrologers and Astronomers; the Wind is thus described (that it is an exhalation of hot and dry, drawn up into the Air by the power of the sun, and by reason of its weight it is driven down, and side-long carried about the Earth.) The principal winds are four, as East, West, North, South; there are also other winds, as south-east and south-west; North-east and North-west: North-winds, though they be cold and dry, yet they are usually wholesome, and do much preserve things from Corruption: South-winds do much hurt, by their too much and frequent moistening the Earth; they are also hurtful and obnoxious to Seeds, Fruits, and living Crea-

Creatures; this Wind is hot and moist, it causeth a dark and cloudy air, and is most times accompanied with rain, it stirs up many diseases through continuance, as Feavours, and other contragious griefs, which are hurtful to humane bodies: West Winds are cherishing blasts, it is most, temperate, and watery, stirring up rain and thunder: The East-wind is sometimes temperately hot and dry, and sometimes fiery and choleric; it's pure pleasant and wholesome, because it is contrary to all infection, and doth preserve the Body sound; this wind for the most part begins to blow at Sun rise and ceaseth at Sun set. As for the other winds they partake of the nature of these, as they more or less encline to the quarters.

The good or ill Fortune of those born under *Aries*.

HIS fortune shall be exceeding good fortune in all kind of Merchandize and shall attain to a very competent estate by his wife, he shall be a great traveller, forsaking Country and kinsfolks at twenty four years of Age, he shall attain to great Riches at forty years of Age, he shall be honourable and honoured of all that know him, his Children shall be very fortunate and noble, and shall acquire a good report

port and great honour, from the King, Prince and Nobles of the Nation, where they are born: If a Woman she shall be very diligent, and industrious, merry and wise; she shall have exceeding good Fortune, and shall have lusty and strong Children.

The good or ill Fortune of those born under Taurus.

He shall be covetous, and rather enclining to bad Fortune than good; the first part of his Life shall be very troublesome, and continue so till twenty eight Years of his Age, and about that time much sickness: If a Woman, she shall be fortunate, yet not have many Children: He shall be very forward to travel into strange Countries and Cities, and probably before his Death, attain to great Riches by the death of some of his Friends: Let him beware to undertake any affair or employment, in the beginning of the week, but let him rather chuse Thursday, which shall be most fortunate to him. Now for the Female born under *Taurus*, she shall have at least three Husbands, and by them very fortunate in Children.

The good or ill fortune of those born under Gemini.

He shall be merry and pleasant, and commonly vicious, very much addicted to swearing and drunkenness, he shall come of honourable Parents

Parents, and have no Brother but himself, therefore he shall be very rich, but he shall spend most of his wealth by his vicious Life, and be in danger of death at nine years old, and at twenty years, and at eighty, and ninety, after which he shall not live long, but shall be choaked with some Disease in his Throat: Now for the Female she shall be very wise and Ingenuous, but the man that enjoys her shall go through many broils for her; she shall be fair, but wilful and stubborn, she shall be afflicted with many Diseases in her Body, especially about thirty years of age, which if she escape, she shall live while fifty years of age.

The good or ill Fortune of those born under Cancer.

He shall be very Cholerick, a great derider and mocker of others, and very vicious, for which offences he shall be much afflicted in Body, shall have many diseases continually hanging about him; if he escape those diseases infident to his nature, he shall be very old, and live till about eighty three years two months beloved of most, honoured of many, shall have great command and authority in the City, Town or Country where he lives; he shall be very fortunate for Riches.

The

The good and evil fortune of those born under Leo.

He shall be big of stature, and lecherous; he shall have two sore fits of Sicknes; he shall be very near death with the small Pox about twenty three years old, and very sorely afflicted about the forty fifth year of his Age; if he escape both those, it's probably he may live till ninety one or ninety two; he shall not die at home; he shall be a Man of great power, and commanding over great Cities or Countries, shall do justice upon offenders: If a Woman she shall be learned and chaste; she shall have a rich and renowned Husband, who shall promote her to honour.

The good and ill Fortune of those born under Virgo.

He shall have a mark upon his fore-head and shoulder; he shall have two fits of Sicknes, the one at fifteen years of Age, the other about threescore; he may attain to threescore and eight years; and shall bear his Age very well, not looking old; he shall have two wives, by whom he shall get a great estate, and he shall be very rich and honourable. Now concerning the Female, she shall be married about sixteen years of age; but shall not love her Husband, she shall bury him quickly and marry

and

another, and have very beautiful Children by him.

The good and ill fortunes of those born under Libra.

He shall have a mark near his Shoulder; he shall be very lecherous; a great lover of women; he shall be a great traveller; he shall endure great pain in his Limbs and Joynts, and have several sicknesses, the first about the fourteenth year of his age, the second about the fortieth year of his age, which if he escape he shall live till fourscore and ten. The Female she shall be very fair and beautiful; she shall endure great pain, she shall be dangerously sick in her infancy, which if she escape, it's probable she may live till she be threescore.

The good and ill fortunes of those Persons born under Scorpio.

Touching his fortunate life, he shall endure great pains and four dangerous sicknesses, during his life, the first at sixteen years old, the second about thirty, the third about forty, which if he escape, he shall die at sixty seven of a sickness: He shall be very fortunate at the beginning of his days: He shall be unfortunate about forty years old in all his undertakings, and shall die very poor and needy: If a Female she will be of light behaviour, and abuse her Husbands Bed.

The

*The good and ill Fortunes of those born under
Sagittarius.*

He shall be wrathful and angry, but soon appeased; he shall be full of pain in his head, and troubled sore with the Wind-Chollick, and have several sicknesses; the first about nineteen or twenty Years of Age, and about fifty or upward, which if he escape he may probably live till eighty Years old, he shall be very prosperous. As for the Female she shall be wicked, and given to study Witch-craft; and sometimes she shall be very curst and audacious, have many Children.

*The good and evil Fortunes of those born under
Capricornus.*

He shall be contentious, and sower of Discord; very proud by nature; high and commanding, despising all men, and counting them below his worth; and very lecherous, following common Harlots, much given to Drunkenness, he shall have several sicknesses, as about twelve years old, and twenty one, and thirty four years old, and many more, which if he escape, he shall live till threescore. Now for the Female, she shall be very unconstant in her affairs, yet probably she may attain to great Riches and Honour, and if she escape a sickness she shall have in her Youth, she may live till between forty and fifty.

The

*The Good and Evil Fortune of those Born under
Aquarius.*

He shall be much addicted to Wine and Women, and a lover of Mirth and jovial Feasts, he shall be much addicted to be Mad, at the Spring and fall of the Leaf; he shall have four sicknesses, which may much endanger him; he shall gain much Wealth, and enjoy his Wife a long time, and live very contentedly with her. The Female or Woman shall be very tender and delicate, and True and Faithful, a virtuous wife in every respect; she shall have sore Eyes about eight or nine years old, she shall have a sore sickness; she shall have many Children, marry about Fifteen years old.

*The Good and Bad Fortune of those Born under
Pisces.*

He shall have many notable marks upon his Body; and shall be much subject to a pain in the Head, he shall not have any memorable sickness till he be threescore and eight, of which he shall dye, he shall have three wives, he shall be very Rich, and enjoy many Possessions and Lands, he shall be put into publick Employment, and maugre all his Enemies, they shall never hurt him. As for the Female Born under this sign, she shall be married while young, and have many hopeful Children: before thirty years she shall meet with many difficulties, and troubles and dangers.

D

A

A Discovery of Marriages, or in what year of the Age the Party will marry.

Observe in this case, the distance between the root of the little finger of your hand, and the end of the table Line, upon the mount of *Mercury*, measuring from the root of the finger to the middle of the mount, or ball, underneath it, and in so measuring account 30 years, and from thence to the table Line the like quantity, so begin at the root according to the proportion, counting half of the first half, which mounts to fifteen, and proportion it by degrees to 17, 18, and 20, till you bring it to 30, observing what year, as to this proportion, touches the first line, and at that number of years, according to the division of the proportion, the party, Male or Female, shall alter his or her condition.

Also the fairness and largeness must be considered as to happy marriages, and if more lines appear, measure them by proportion, from 30, 35, to 50, and all the years between, and according to a due proportion.

A second, or third marriage, if it be designed, is to be noted according to the proportion and measurement, answering to Marriage, or

Mar-

Marriages, according to the Division and Course of Time.

To know your Fortune, or Misfortune, in this case, note where the lines are fair, as also the usual Characters, or Paralels, Crosses, Stars, Scales, Branches, and Quadrates; these depending on *Jupiter*, preface much good luck.

But if the lines be broken, abrupt, or like grates, or chequons, the character *Saturn*, the resemblance of Hair, the mount's crook, or wrinkled, then bad Fortune.

The manner of resolving Doubtful Questions, Relating to Friends absent, Marriages, Places of Abode, Health, Prosperity, or Adversity, Love or Business, &c.

In this observe the Question, and the time wherein it is demanded, consider the Planet that is Lord of the Ascendant, and the Sign that is posited, then take the dimensions, and erect the Scheme, in which, by comparing and making exact paralels and divisions of the Figures, by which means the Nativity being brought within view, you may understand how the planet, that ruled in that, is disposed to order its influence in a secondary cause, and from thence draw your Conjecture, and make your solution.

D 2

as suppose the question be whether you shall marry the Party desired? If *Venus*, a Planet properly influencing affairs of Love, be in the seventh House, which is that of Marriage, or the third angular House, this affair begun at that time will be prosperous.

If any Person make a Voyage when the *Moon* is in the fifth House, success attends it; but if *Mars* be there he is in danger to be lost, or impoverished by storms and thieves. If one sickens when *Saturn* or the *Moon*, is in the eighth House, (termed the House of Death) they will hardly recover. If you contract Friendship, the *Moon* being in the third House, it will prove lasting and prosperous. Business undertaken when *Jupiter*, or the *Moon*, is in the first House, proves fortunate. If *Jupiter* be Lord of the Nativity in that House, Honours and great Preferments are promised. The *Moon* in the Fourth House promises Riches. If a Woman conceive when *Venus* is in the fifth House, the Child will be a Male; but in the sixth a Female.

Astological

Astological Judgments upon several parts of Mans Body, with the Natures and qualities of every of them.

First of the Head.

THIS being the most publick parts of Mans Body, and according to the frame and bigness, is to be adjudged either good or bad: Know then, that a great Head is seldom or never good, but the person commonly is very stupid and dull of apprehension; a very little head of the least size of all, usually retains but a little Wit; but a Head of a middle size is most commonly most Witty; a long head betokeneth folly; a great Head, and small Members, do always produce much indifcretion in the Man or Woman.

Judgments on the Hair.

A thick Hair bespeaks an Humble Heart, much inclining to cold; If the Hair be stiff, and stand upright upon the head or other part of the body, it shews a very great fearfulness in that Man; If the Hair be curled and thick, it shews that Man to be of a hot complexion; thin hair shews the Man to be of a cold constitution.

Of the Eyes.

There are several colours of the Eyes, and several

several forms, round Eyes and rowling, shews much vice and corrupt manners; great Eyes and broad, that stand very forward in the face, betoken much moisture in the body, and they see not well, because their Eyes are far from the Fountain; Smiling Twinkling Eyes, betoken a merry Life; Hollow Eyes cometh of Dryness; Red Eyes signify *Anger* and *Wrath*; Blackish Eyes have a sharp and piercing understanding; little Eyes betoken timorousness of spirit; shining Eyes shew much rashness, if they be mean, not too big nor too little, it signifies Justice and Equity.

Of the Face

A Fat Face betokens a Liar, and Devourer, and foolish, a round face, signifies folly, a great Face to be dull and slow about any business: a Face well proportioned of Colours and Bigness, shews a commendable Life. A long lean Face to be spiteful and envious, a Countenance cast down too much, to be hypocritical, and not to be trusted.

Of the Voice.

A Grave and slow Voice, Betokens Strength of Body and mind, of a quiet and meek spirit; men of a gross very big and hoarse voice, shews to be injurious and wicked, a small shrill voice to be very hasty and wrathful, too apt to be provoked, a weak Voice, shews want of Courage and Spirit.

Of the Breast.

A Breast without hair, to be unshamefac'd, the paps hanging down betokens weakness, a broad big breast, to be strong and couragious, a breast narrow and sharp betokeneth weakness, and imbecility of nature and body.

The treatise of Physick, annexed to this of Astrology, directs you for the cure of the Distempers of any of these parts of the body.

Of Earthquakes and causes of them.

They usually proceed from an abundance of wind, got into the corners and holes of the Earth, which violently rushing out, and the Earth closing again suddenly, causes a great shaking of Earthquake.

Of Thunder and Lightning.

It is an exhalation, hot and dry, mixt with moisture, it's drawn into the middle Region, and there inclosed in the body of a cloud, now these two contraries thus included together, beget difference, and cannot be reconciled without breaking the Prison wherein it is pend up, the violent rushing whereof makes a noise, which is called Thunder, and the fire Lightning, being both broke so that at one instant, though the Lightning appear first in regard of the quickness of the Eye, the other taking a longer time to come to the Ear.

Of the Four Elements.

1. The Element of Fire, next the Moon, and so downward,
2. The Element of Air.
3. The Element of Water.
4. The Element of Earth.

Of the Four Complexions.

The Cholerick hath nature of fire, hot and dry, and naturally is lean and slender, covetous, ireful, hasty, brainless, foolish, malicious, deceitful, and subtil where he applyeth his wit.

The Sanguine, hath nature of Air, hot and moist, he is large, amiable, abundant in nature, merry singing, laughing, ruddy, and gracious, the more he drinketh the merryer he is.

The Phlegmatick, hath nature of Water, cold and moist, he is heavy, slow, sleepy, ingenious, commonly he spitteth when he is moved.

The Melancholly, hath nature of Earth, cold and dry, is heavy, covetous, a back biter, malicious and slow.

The

The serious Judgment of divers Judicious Astrologers, upon Moles or black spots, appearing upon any part of the body of Man, from the Head to the Foot.

A Man with a mole on the forehead, doth bespeak him to be very thriving, to have great and large possessions with his Wife; to be wise, and loved of all his Friends and Neighbours: and the woman shall be imperious, domineering, ready to rule and bear sway over her Husband, and likely to be honoured much.

A Man having a mole, or black spot on his Eye-brow, it doth denote him to be much addicted to Lust in his youthful days, but in the end shall marry a vertuous rich wife: If a woman, she shall enjoy a good, pleasant, comely, personable Man.

A Man having a mole on his nose, he is of a ruddy complexion, Loving pleasure more than profit: The Woman also the same fortune.

A mole on the Chin of any man, doth foretel, that by the blessing of God upon his endeavours, he shall gain money and Friends too, so saith Plato: the woman shall be very wise and Rich, and increase in dignities.

A

A mole on the neck of a man, bespeaks prudence in actions, honour amongst men, though it may be through envy, suffer some disgrace: if a Woman, of a weak constitution, apt to believe Lies, and ill reports of her Husband.

A mole on the shoulder of a man, promifeth troubles and sorrows, and an unfortunate end. A Woman having a mole on the same place, it betokeneth much outward happiness, she shall be fruitful, honourable, in goods and chattels abounding.

A mole on the hand, or wrist, of a man or woman, doth speak them to be very much afflicted in their latter days; beginning their days in Joy, but ending their days in poverty, increasing in children.

A mole on the breast near the heart of the man or woman, denotes much malice, impiety, hatred and other vices.

A mole on the belly, denotes Whoredome, luxury, and gluttony.

A man having a mole on his Knee, shall be happy in his choice of a virtuous, rich, and comely Wife: a Woman having one in the same place, bespeaks an honest heart, and a virtuous carriage, very fruitful in bearing.

A man having a mole on the ankle, it bespeaks him to take on him the womans part of

an hen huswife; if a woman, that she shall wear the breeches.

A Man having a mole on the foot, denotes very good Fortune in Riches, and plenty of Children, who will comfort him in his old age: The Woman shall also be very Fortunate and Happy all her days.

A Mole on the ball of the thumb on the right hand, denotes Riches by industry.

A Mole on the nape of the neck, threatens with danger of sudden Death.

A Mole under the lower lip, signifies the party much beloved: A mole on the left side threatens women with pain in Child-bearing.

A Mole on the left ankle, denotes the party will be a great Traveller.

A Mole on the right temple, denotes one to be wise and cautious in affairs: a mole on the chin denotes the party to be very amorous.

A Mole on the reins of the back, denotes much weakness and sickness.

A Mole on the Eye-lid, on the right side, denotes the party will be very rich, and much beloved of women.

Dreams, and their Interpretations, as they tend to good or bad luck.

TO Dream you ride a mad Horse, that is like to break your neck, denotes you will have a wife you can never tame, by whom you will suffer much mischief.

To Dream you swim, signifies some advantage will come to you by Water, or Sea affairs.

To Dream you enjoy a fair woman, is a sign there is a Female in Love with you, you know not of.

To Dream you see Wild-Geese flying over your head, denotes you shall unexpectedly be raised to preferment.

To Dream you are in a spacious House, curiously furnished, denotes you shall be advanced by the favour of great ones.

To Dream of Jewels, promises you riches by marriage.

To Dream of fire, denotes anger & quarrels.

To Dream you fly signifies some hasty News.

To Dream a Man puts a Ring on a Womans Finger, and lets it remain there, is a sign of marriage.

To Dream of musick, or the singing of Birds, promises Joy.

To Dream a friend is dead, and you converse with

with his ghost, is a sign he is well, but will not live long.

If you Dream you find treasure, is a sign of disappointment in love or business; but to dream any one gives or pays you money, is a sign of good luck.

To Dream you hear Bells ring, proceeds some melancholy news, or unhappy marriage.

To Dream you are sailing in a ship, denotes you will go to some Forreign Land.

To dream of Serpents, or furious beasts, denotes Danger from publick or private Enemies.

To Dream you are at a great Feast, and cannot eat, denotes sickness.

To Dream a Woman is killed by a Woman, denotes sterility.

To Dream you are engaged, and overcome your Enemy, denotes you shall overcome in some suit of Law, or other matter.

To Dream you are in a Chamber full of burning bright Candles, denotes a fortune by the death of Friends.

To Dream the House falls wherein you are, denotes Sickness; but if you fancy you wind your self out of the ruins, it bespeaks recovery.

To Run violently down a Hill, against your mind, denote Loss and Disappointment, if not Ruine

To

To Dream of the cackling of Hens, signifies
Fruitfulness

To Dream you discourse kindly with the Par-
ty you love, betokens a lasting Friendship or
Marriage.

A Wheel of Fortune, Composed first by
Rufus Aienas.

Containing the Resolution of all manner of
Questions, both for Delight, and Satisfa-
ction of the Reader.



The uppermost Wheel is good Fortune,
And the undermost Wheel is bad Fortune.

*A Catalogue of the Questions resolved by this
Wheel of Fortune.*

- 1 Whether one absent be dead or alive,
- 2 Whether a Man shall be Rich or poor.
- 3 Whether a man shall enjoy the estate of his
Father
- 4 Whether a person shall live long or not.
- 5 If one shall have Children or not.
- 6 If a man or woman shall be healthful or
sickly.
- 7 If a thing lost shall be found or not.
- 8 If a Ship shall come home safe or not.
- 9 If a promise shall be performed.
- 10 If a Sick Party shall live or die.
- 11 Whether it be good time to marry or
not.
- 12 If the woman you would marry be Rich
or not.
- 13 Whether a Damsel be a maid or not.
- 14 Whether a man shall die a good death or
not.
- 15 If it be good to take Physick or not.
- 16 Whether a woman be honest to her Hus-
band or not.
- 17 Whether the thief shall be taken or not.
- 18 If the wind shall blow fair or not.
- 19 If one shall obtain the preferment he de-
sires
- 20 If thy Friend be faithful or not.

- 21 If one shall get the Victory or not
- 22 If one shall enjoy the party he desires
- 23 If it be good to take a journey
- 24 If the Child be fortunate or not
- 25 If the year shall be plentiful or not
- 26 If it be good to trade in Merchandize, or
not.

That you may with much ease fulfil your de-
sire, and be resolved of any of these 26 Questi-
ons which you would demand, and for the
easie understanding of this Figure in every
part, you must first of all chuse a number, what
number you please, at your own discretion, as
three, five, seven, nine, or any other, more or
less, write it down, and write under that the
number of the day, and then take the number
you shall find under the first Letter of your
Name you were Christened, which you shall
find in the following Table, add these three
numbers together into one sum, and then di-
vide them by thirty, reserving the rest that re-
mains, and search in the Wheel, and if you
find your remaining number in the upper
part, your matter shall speed well, but if in the
lower part, it shall prove evil.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
T	V	W	X	Y	Z	I	V	HI
100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900

How to know the Ruling Planet that any one is born under.

First take the Name of the Party desiring to know this, and then the name of his Father and Mother and write down the numbers you find under each Letter of the three names, in the foregoing Table, you must take all the Letters of the Christian names, and gather all those Sums together, and then divide it by nine, subtract afterwards the product by nine as often as you can, and if there remain a unite, or four, both signifie the *Sun*, if two or seven, both signifie the *Moon*, if three *Jupiter*, if five, *Mercury*, if six, *Venus*, if eight, *Saturn*, if nine, *Mars*: this way if you go rightly to work, according to the method before you shall know what you desire.

of Knowledge.

How to know the Ascendant that any one is born under.

In the like manner as you did before, if you would know the Ascendant any one is born under, take the parties name, and of his Father and Mother, and then divide the whole collected together by twelve: if there remain 1 it signifies the *Lyon*, if *Juno*, 2 if *Aquarius*, 3. if *Capricorn*, 4 if *Sagittarius*, 5 if *Cancer*, 5 if *Venus* 6 *Taurus*, if *Palladium*, 7 *Aries*, if *Vulcan*, 8 *Libra*, if *Mars* his 9 *Scorpio*, if 10 *Virgo*, if 11 *Pisces*, if *Phœbus*, 12 They represent *Geminies*.

Of the Golden Number, what it is, and why so called.

This is a number of 1, proceeding from one to nineteen, and so begins again at one. It is so called because it was sent in golden Letters, from *Alexandria* in *Egypt* into *Rome*, it is the number of nineteen, because in nineteen years the *Moon* doth make all her sundry motions and changes: to find out the afore-said number, add one to the year of our Lord, and Divide the same by nineteen, and the remainder is the Golden Number.

Of the Epact, what it is

This is a number not exceeding thirty, because the *Moon* between change and change, never passeth thirty days, it is thus found out:

multiply the golden number for the year by a
the product thereof, if it be under thirty
it is the Epact, if it be above thirty, then di-
vide the product by thirty, and the remainder
shall be the Epact the knowledge of this finds
out the age of the Moon, as you may find ex-
actly set down in the third part of this Book.

*Of the dignity and dimension of the Planets,
and their distance from the Sun, and the
length of their courses.*

The first Planet above the Sun is *Mercury*,
he performeth his course about the Sun in 88
days; It is from the Sun to the Sphere of
Mercury 12055773 *Italian* miles, his body is
less than the Earth 2800 miles.

Next above *Mercury* is the Glittering Star
Venus, who makes her Revolution about the
Sun in 224 days; it is from the Sun to *Ve-
nus* 3636104 *Italian* miles, she is lesser than
the Earth 175 miles, she is the biggest Star in
the Firmament.

In the midst of all the Planets is the Earth
which is placed between *Mars* and *Venus*, and
accomplisheth her Revolution about the Sun
in 365 days, 5 h. 49 m. 2 se. It is from the
Sun to the body of the earth, 31166203 miles
her diurnal motion 59 m 8 se. is less than
th

the Sun 333 times, is bigger than the Moon
45 times.

Next above the Earth is *Mars*, who per-
forms his course about the Sun in one year,
321 days, 22 h 29 m 44 se. from the Sun to
the body of *Mars*, 7635292 miles, and is lesser
than the Earth 150 times.

Next above *Mars* is *Jupiter*, who runs his
course in 11 *Egyptian* years, 315 days, 14 h.
30 m 54 se From the Sun to *Jupiter* is
26179152 *Italian* miles, he is lesser than the
earth one time.

Saturn is the highest Planet in the systeme,
and slowest in motion, inasmuch as he per-
forms but one revolution about the Sun in 29
Egyptian years, 126 days, 1 h 58 m 2 se It
is from the Sun to *Saturn* 47833576 *Italian*
miles, he wheels in a day 35959 m in an hour
1589, in a minute 25 miles, is twice as big as
the Earth.

The *Moon* is a secondary Planet, and re-
tains the Earth for her Center, about which
she performs her course in 27 days, 7 h 43 m
it is from the Earth to the Moon 203236 m
she is less than the Sun 15924 times, and less
than the Earth 45 times.

Rules to judge of Health and Sickneſs, at any Time of the Year.

If you would be expert in this Judgment, have reſpect to the Cusp of the Aſſendant, of the Figure of the Heaven at the time of your Revolution, and the Aſſendant of the Figures, at the time of the Conjunction of the *Luminaries*, before the Sun ingreſs into *Aries*, and if theſe two aſſendants be free from miſfortune, and the Lord of the place of the Conjunction alſo be free, then it ſignifies that the party ſhall be free from infirmities in general, and ſickneſſes, and ſhall be very healthful, but if the two aſſendants, and the Lord of the Conjunction be unfortunate, then the year ſhall be very unhealthful

Of Eclipses, and the cauſes of them

As touching the Eclipses of either of the *Luminaries*, you are to know, it is only a privation of their light, that of the Sun is occaſion'd by the Conjunction of the *Luminaries*, or by the change of the *Moon*, by the interpoſition of the body of the *Moon*, betwixt the Sun and the earth, averting or turning his beams from us, and ſo the Sun becomes obſcure and dark for

for that time: that of the Moon is by a Diametrical interpoſition of the body of the earth, betwixt the Sun and the Moon, and thereby deprives her of the borrowed light ſhe receives of the Sun, and this is ever upon the oppoſition of the *Luminaries*, or commonly at the full of the Moon.

An exact Judgment of antient Astrologers, of the general Accidents in the World, that ſhall happen to Men, Women, and Children, by the falling of New-years Day.

Sunday.

Knowing on what day of the Week New-years day will fall; if it fall on a Sunday, a pleaſant Winter enſueth, a natural and kindly Summer, abundance of Fruit, the Harveſt will be indifferent for Weather, but producing ſome Winds and Rain: a temperate and reaſonable Spring, it denotes many Marriages, plenty of Wine and Honey, the death of young Men and Cattle, Robberies in moſt places, new Prelates and Kings, cruel wars toward the end of the Year, or at leaſt much diſſention, and diſcord among men.

Monday.

If it fall on Monday, the winter will be ſomewhat uncomfortable, the Summer tem-

E 4

perate

perate, no great plenty of Fruit, fancies and fables dispersed abroad, many Agues: the death of Kings, Nobles, and great men, in most places marriages, and a downfall of the Gentry.

Tuesday

If on *Tuesday*, there follows a stormy Winter a wet Summer, a various Harvest, a moist Spring, Corn and Fruit indifferent, yet Garden Herbs shall not flourish; great sickness amongst Men, Women and Children, a mortality of Cattle, many men shall die of the bloody flux, and every thing save Corn shall be very dear.

Wednesday.

If on *Wednesday* a warm Winter in the beginning, but toward the end snow and frost, a Cloudy Summer, plenty of Fruit, also of Corn, Wine, Hay, Honey, and all other things; Dammage and Hard-Labour to Women with Child, Death to many Children, Plenty of Sheep, News of Kings and great Wars, bloodshed towards the midst.

Thursday.

If on *Thursday*, both Winter and Summer windy, a moderate Spring, save only it will be windy, and rainy Harvest, many inundations towards the latter end of the year, much Fruit and plenty of the Fruits of the Earth and Honey; flesh shall be dear, by reason

of the Death of Cattle in general, great troubles and commotions about matters Religious, and women shall be very loose and Licitious.

Friday

If on *Friday* a stormy winter, and no pleasant Spring nor Summer, and indifferent Harvest, small store of fruit, wine hony, and corn dear, many blear eyes, many youth shall Die, Earthquakes in many places, much thunder and Lightning, also very tempestous, at Land and at Sea, a great mortality amongst Cattel, great commotions in many Countries and Kingdoms, and many heart Divisions amongst men.

Saturday

If on *Saturday*, a mean winter, a very hot Summer, a late Harvest, and a dry, windy Spring, garden herbs shall be cheap, much burning, plenty of hony, flax, and hemp, the Death of Ancient people in most places, many Feavours and certain Agues, great rumours of wars and sudden murthers in many places for, or upon little or no occasion.

Rules Worthy of Approbation, and very necessary to be considered in putting Children to Nurse, or a trade, or placing of Children.

In setting Children to Nurse, let the Moon, when the Nurse first begins to give the Child suck, be in the *Conjunction* of *Venus*, or in the *Sextile* or *trine* of her, also fortifie the Moon and *Venus* in the *Radix*. To send Youth to School, let the Moon be in *Conjunction* with *Mercury*, or in the *Sextile* or *trine*, fortifie *Mercury* and the Moon in the Ninth House of the *Radix*. Now to know where the Moon is, you may easily do by your Almanack for that Year, especially *Wings* or *Saunders* being most plain.

If you send your Child to prentice, fortifie the Moon and the Lord of the tenth House, and the sign of the tenth House.

When you wean your Child, let the Moon be remote from the Sun, nor in any of the houses of *Venus*. If the Moon be in *Libra*, the Child will never more care for the Breast: Thus saith *Haly*.

Days

Days throughout the Year held to be Unlucky for undertaking any weighty Matters.

January 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 17, 19.
 February 3, 6, 9, 17.
 March 3, 15, 16, 21.
 April 2, 15, 21.
 May 7, 15, 20.
 June 4, 7.
 July 15, 20.
 August 19, 20.
 September 6, 7.
 October 6.
 November 5, 19.
 December 6, 7, 11, 15, 16.

As for the *Dog-Days*, that are held very fatal to those that sicken in them, they begin the 19th. of *July*, and ends the 28th. of *August*: Therefore in those Days be moderate in Drink and Dyet, Physick not much, nor either walk or labour to excess.

As for good days, the rest in general are indifferently so, and particularly the nativity of our Saviour. The Apostles days, *Easter* and *Whitsundays*, and the *Anuntiation* of the Virgin *Mary*.

To

To know the Moons Changing, hour, and minute, by the Prime Motion.

When this we call the prime, is found on the letter *A*, in your Callender, 3 days before the Prime, then it will change the 19 hour, 5 minutes afterward; but in counting days here, you must begin in the Morning, or as we call it, after 12 a Clock at Night; and when the Prime is on the Letter *B*, then will it happen on the third day at four in the morning; when it is on *C*, it will happen the 4 day, at 8 in the morning; *D* the 4 day, and 20 hour, from midnight; on *E*, the 4 day, and 18 hour, on *F*, the third day, and 16 hour; on *G*, the third day, and 14 hour. And so may the change be known through all the months with little difficulty.

Brief Observations on New-years Day, for Weather, &c. throughout the year.

If it come in on a *Sunday*, it brings a cold, moist winter, but a very fruitful summer, yet some disturbances are threatned in divers places.

If on *Monday*, then there follows an indifferent moderate season, with rain, tho' little frost

frost or snow, yet by reason of great floods, some Damage will be sustained, and Merchants meet with losses at sea. The summer wet and sickly, yet pretty plentiful.

If on *Tuesday*, the season will be variable mixed with frost, snow, rain, sun-shine, but the summer prove very hot, which will much hurt the herbs, and the bloody-flux will be brief, and much thunder and lightening happen and flesh become dear.

If on *Wednesday*, it promises a temperate winter till *March*, and then snow and frosts shall happen, but without Damage to Corn or Grass, which shall be, in it's season, in plenty; Trading will increase among Handicrafts, especially, though great Roberies are threaten- ed, and some pestilential Diseases.

If on *Thursday*, then follows a long and dry winter, but the summer shall make it, amends in the beginning, but about harvest expect much rain, yet no want of plenty.

If on *Friday*, the winter will be tedious, and the summer unwholsome, harvest dry, the ground parched, divers sicknesses abroad, much thunder and lightening, if not Earthquakes, people and beasts will die, &c.

If on *Saturday*, a frosty winter ensues, tempered with sun-shine, yet does much Damage to Fruit-trees, however the summer and harvest

harvest will make amends in plenty, though
sickly, some quarrels arise, and much mis-
chief in the world.

Observations on St. Paul's-Day.

It is held if it rain or snow on St. Paul's
day, there will be scarcity of grain; if the wind
blow hard, wars and troubles are presaged;
if a dark cloudy day, Cattel and Fowl will die,
but if the sun shine, then matters will go
well.

The END of the First Book.

A
SHORT TREATISE
OF
PHYSICK:
OR,

Every ones Companion.

Shewing the Anatomy of Man's Body,
the Nature and Quality of Diseases, incident
to the Body of Man or Woman.

Also excellent Rules and Receipts, for
the Curing of all the Diseases and Distem-
pers, which are incident to Man or Woman,
according to the sober Judgment, and ex-
perience of the ablest Students in Astrology
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A S H O R T

Treatise of PHYSICK;

O R,

Every ones Companion.

I Shall here give you the nature of Diseases, by the influence of the twelve Signs over the body of man.

I'll begin with *Aries*.

Aries ruleth the head, eyes, and ears, and the Diseases incident to them, as pain in the head, tooth-ach, scabs, and megrims, also all infirmities in the nose, face, and eyes.

Taurus governeth the neck and throat, and also all the Diseases incident to them, as hoarseness, and colds, and King's-evil, or any infirmity happening in those parts.

Gemini, the arms, and shoulders, and hands, and also all Diseases incident to them, as the stoppage in the veins, cramp in the fingers, or any pain in the arms whatsoever.

Cancer, governeth the breast, paps, and upper part of the belly, and is incident to the



Pthysick, Cough, and Phleme, to Scabs and Itch, to Pimpled and Red faces, and Leprosie.

Leo, the heart, breast and stomach, and any Disease near the back, as choler, and feavers, which proceed from too much blood.

Virgo, the guts, and belly, entrails, and small guts, for Diseases, the wind cholick, belly-ach, and worms, ulcers in the bowels.

Libra, the reins, joynts, and hands, and hath these Diseases, as gravel, and heat of the kidneys, fluxes, and windy vapour running thro' the veins.

Scorpio, the bladder, and a privy members, these

these Diseases incident, as running of the reins, and french-pox, and gravel; all pains in the members, ruptures and such like.

Sagittarius, thighs, it ruleth hot feavers, and fistulaes, the cause is a full body and too much blood.

Capricorn, knees, and governeth all agues, and dimness of sight, sciatica, and issues.

Aquarius, legs, and ruleth the black jaundies and lameness in the legs, and humours in the legs, and all other distempers.

Pisces, the feet; the gout in those parts, the Palsie, scabs and coughs, and imperfection in the Lungs.

These are the proper significations of the signs by themselves, and the nature of them.

The Midwives Observations : (1) To know whether a Woman hath conceived, or not. (2) Whether a Boy, or Girl. (3) Signs of a true or false Conception. (4) To know if two Children. (5) Signs of Abortion; and to prevent it. (6) Signs of Labour; and a Cordial for it.

FOr a Woman to know if she be with Child, or not: The Signs are, her taking an extraordinary delight in the company of her Husband; the cessation of her Menfes; the rumbling

bling, and disquietness, in the neither belly; and the shrinking up the Matrix; the Urin white and clear, mingled with little motes, clouded (when it stands long) on the top like a Rain-bow, or an Opal colour.

To know whether a Woman is with Child with a Male or Female; if the first the completion will be little altered; the right breast round and firm; the nipple hard and red: If you make a Cake with womans milk, when she is with Child, and in backing it continues hard and firm, it denotes she goes with a Boy: Also the right side of her belly is bigger than the left and more coped, and there the Child stirreth oftenest.

As for a Girl, the countenance of the breeding woman changes pale or swarthy; she is more melancholly and fretful; her left breast is bigger than the right, and the top of the nipple blacker; the milk bluish and watery; her burthen moves on the left side, and not before the fourth month.

I shall give a notable experiment in this matter. Take an equal quantity of Clarret, and the Woman's Urin, let them stand twenty four hours, if the settling be thick in the bottom, it is a Boy; if it floats in the middle it is a Girl.

Signs of two Children, is when the motion

is felt strong and forcible, both on the right & left sides, at the same instant: likewise if her Belly appear bigger, or more swollen than in her other child-bearing, if the sides be higher than the middle of her Belly, and from the Navil downward, there appears as it were a line.

To know a true from a false Conception, is to consider the motion; for if it be a mole, it moves heavily and lumpish, swelling, or as it were floating up and down: when as a live Child moveth very quick, moving every way, both on the right side and the left, as much above as below, and in the middle, without any help. But a false Conception, though it has some motion, is not Animal, and therefore endeavoureth not as a Child doth, nor provoketh the womb as the other, who having need of air to breathe in, seeks after it.

Signs of Abortion, are when the danger is near, the flowing of the milk in great quantities, the Breasts remaining soft and limber, and the Nipples become ill coloured, great looseness in the Belly, or pains and weakness in the Back, often occasion it, or violent colds.

To prevent this, let the woman be moderate in her Dyet, Evercise, and Venereal Pastime; keep in wholesome Airs, and avoid noisome smells, feed on Wholsome Dyet, and Anoint

Anoint her Belly often with Oyl of Roses. Signs of being near, or in Travel: If pains run down the back, and all along the Belly, without staying at the Navel, and chiefly if they run along the Groin, and end in the bottom of the Belly inward, then Labour is at hand.

Then let her take this help for easie Delivery, viz. the Oyl of sweet Almonds 2 Ounces, Syrrup of Maiden hair 1 Ounce, white-wine and Water of Pelitory of the Wall, each a quarter of a point, shake them, and let her take 2 or 3 spoonfuls at a time.

Rules to be considered, relating to the Danger of approaching Sicknes, and Recovery by applying fit Remedies if sick.

IF the Body and Face be of a yellowish colour, the veins stretched, the sight heavy, and a tediousness of Body, it denotes the Vessels full of Noxious Humours, which not being dispersed, or brought away by purging, threaten the Party with a dangerous Disease.

If the senses appear dull and melancholly, without affliction, or disorder of the mind, the Face of a lead colour, puffed up, and there be noises after taking sustenance, as of Bells, or other sounding, or tinkinckling matters in your

ears, it betokens Diseases will ensue by obstructions, if not timely removed.

If tears, without any cause, reasonable distill from your eyes, your lips shake, and your legs quaver, your memory grows dull, the body hot and cold by turns, the breath short, & drawn in with pain, pains in the head, these are certain signs of sickness approaching.

If the eyes are dull, and Rheum much afflict them, the nostrils red, the midriff and short-ribs stretch without pain, pain of the head, nose and face, itching pains, &c. these denote sharp Diseases at hand.

How by the Art of Phisognomy, to foresee Diseases relating to Death.

IF the eyes withdraw themselves, and sink extraordinary deep, Death is presaged.

If in sickness the eyes change to an Azure, or Reddish colour, being before of some other, there is great danger of death.

If the nose grow sharp and pale in any Agony, convulsion or extream pain, and so continue, it denotes the Party will not recover.

If the mouth, as if the membranes of the jaws were unloosed, appear to open for Air, greedily catching at it, drawing quick & short, the danger is very great, and the Recovery doubted.

If

If darkness appear, and seem to cloud the whiteness of the eyes, that the sight dazels, & the eye-brows writh and shrink upward, the sickness will be tedious, if not mortal.

If in a sharp disease the face be smooth and shining, a flux of the belly happening, and an extraordinary inclination to sleep, are dangerous signs.

A hot vapour arising from the skin, the breath being cold, as also the extream parts denotes death.

Choice Physical Receipts for divers dangerous Distempers in Men, Women and Children.

Convulsions and Mother-fits.

STEEP half a handful of Savin in a quart of water all night, then bruise it, and strain it into the water, boil up this water with some Liverwort, Mace, and Cinnamon, to the consumption of a third part, strain it well, and let the party drink about two ounces as hot as may be night and morning.

Consumption.

Take a good handful of blue Currants, as many stoned Raisins of the Sun, two ounces of sliced Liquorish, some blades of Mace, and 3 or four blue Figs, boil these in two quarts of

F 4

Malmsey,

Malmsey, and let the party drink a quarter of a pint morning and evening, and it will wonderfully restore nature, and give a good Complexion.

For a Consumption and Cough of the Lungs.

Take a pound of the best Honey, dissolve it in a pipkin on the fire, put in two penny worth of the flower of Brimstone, and two penny worth of the powder of Elicompane, and two penny worth of the powder of Liquorish, two penny worth of Red-Rose water, so stir them together, till they be all compounded, then put it into a gally-pot, and when you use it, take a Liquorish stick, beaten at one end, and take up as much with it, as may be put into half a Wall-nut shell; take it when you go to bed, & in the morning fasting, or at any time when the Cough takes you in the night, let it dissolve in your mouth by degrees; *probatum est.*

A Receipt for the Gripping of the Guts.

Take a pint of Clarret-wine, put to it a spoonful of Parsley-seed, and as much Fenny-seed, half a dozen Cloves, a bunch of Rosemary, a wild Mallow root, clean washed and scraped, and the pith taken out, put in it a great quantity of Sugar, then burn the Clarret-wine with all these things in it, and drink a good draught of it in the morning fasting, and at 2

a clock in the afternoon, and with God's blessing you shall find present ease.

For the Stone.

Take of the green weed of the sea, which usually cometh with Oysters, wash it and dry it to powder, drink it with some Malmsey fasting, and you shall find ease immediately after.

An Excellent Receipt for the Goute.

Take Tedbury roots, and wash and scrape them clean, and slice them thin; then take the grease of a barrow-hog, of each a like quantity, put each into a pot, laying a layer of grease, at bottom, then a layer of roots, then of grease again, so lay them in layers till the pot be full, then stop the pot close, and set it in a Dunghill one and twenty days, then beat it altogether in a bowl, boil it and strain it, put in it a penny worth of *Aqua Vita*, and Anoint the place pained very warm against the fire. *Probatum est.*

A Drink for the Plague.

Take Red Sage, Elder-leaves, and red bryer leaves, of each one handful. and stamp them, and strain them, with a quart of white-wine, and *Aqua Vita*, and ginger put to it; drink thereof every morning, one spoonful, nine mornings together, and with God's blessing it will preserve you.

Another Experienced Remedy for the Plague.

Take a pint of Malmſie and burn it well, then take about fix ſpoonfulls thereof, and put to it a quantity of Nutmegs, and of good Treakle, and ſo much Spice grains as you can take up with the top of your finger, mix it together, and let the ſix party drink of it blood warm, which will cauſe him to caſt, but give him as much more ſtill, again and again, till the party leave caſting, ſo after he will be well: If the party caſt not at all, once taking of it is enough, and probably it may not be the ſickneſs; after he hath done caſting, it is good that the party take a competent portion of burnt Malmſie alone, with Treakle and Grains, it will much comfort his Spirits.

A Remedy to Cure the Ague.

Take of Aloes three ounces, of Red Myrrh one ounce, of *English*, Saffron three Drams, and our Myſterium three grains, make Pills of this, and of the juice of the water of Wormwood, let the Patient take three of them before the Ague comes, and every time the fit comes, take three at a time, till the Ague hath left him, *Probatum eſt.*

Another for the Ague.

Take a red Onion cut ſmall, fix and fifty grains of Pepper beaten ſmall, bind it to the

wriſt

wriſt, half an hour before the Ague comes upon you.

For the Worms.

Take the Powder of Coralian, to the weight of three pence in ſilver, in the water of Couch-graſs in the morning faſting,

For the Tooth-Ach.

Put a quantity of the Gumm of Ive, into a little bag of Linnen, then wet the bag in *Aqua Vita*, and let it lie in your mouth till the Gum be conſumed; hold the bag upon the Tooth pained, and in ſhort time you ſhall receive eaſe.

To make a Gliſter.

Take a running water, two handfulls of Garmon, a handful of Mallows, as much Wormwood, the like quantity of Mercury, an ounce of Cummin, two ounces of Fennel-ſeeds, and as much Annifeeds, beat all the ſeeds, and boil them in the herbs, and then ſtrain it.

For the Wind Chollick.

Bruise Pariſley ſeeds, and ſeeth them in Sack, and drink it warm when you are pained.

For the Head-ach.

Seeth Vervain and Bettony, and Wormwood, and waſh the head with it thrice a week, and take the herbs and make a Plaſter, and lay it upon the upper part of the head, in this manner following: When the Herbs are well,

well sodden, take them and wring out the juice of them, and stamp them in a mortar; and temper them with the water wherewith they are made, and put thereto the bran of Wheat, and make a Garland of time, that they may go round the head, bind the plaister on it as hot as the person can suffer it, do this three times, and he shall find ease.

An Approved Medicine for Sore Breasts.

Seeth a handful of Mallows, very soft in fair water, and then let the water run from the Mallows, chop them small, and put them in a dish with Boars-grease, heat them very hot, and spread them on a plaister, and lay it on the breast as hot as you can suffer it, heating it three or four times a day. *Probatum est.*

A Medicine for the Itch.

Take sweet butter, and unwrought Wax, and Brimstone, and a little Rose-water, red Clove-water, boil them together, till they be like a salve, then anoint your body and arms, and legs all over, three times by the Fire therewith and no more.

For a Bruise.

Beat Stone-pitch, and drink it in White Wine, or Sack, or Malmsey, then melt Parmacitty and anoint the place where the bruise is.

To stop bleeding at the Nose.

Take Comfrey, and put it in your nose, or else receive the smoak of it up your Nostrils.

To stench a bleeding Wound.

Lay Hogs Dung hot from the Hog, to the bleeding wound.

For the Piles.

Take a quantity of Rag-wort, and a quantity of ground Ivy, and the marrow of the hinder leg of a Bullock, and beat the marrow and the herbs together, and boil them on a Fire softly, and strain it, and keep it till your occasion calls for to make use of it.

A Water for sore Eyes.

Take Rosemary, House-leek and red Fennel, and roast an Egg, and take out the youlk, beat these Herbs together, and strain them & wash the eyes with the Juice.

A Remedy for the Bloody Flux.

Beat the Pills of Pomgranet, and drink them with Red Wine morning and evening, blood-warm; then heat a Brick red hot, and lay it under a Close-Stool, and cast Rosemary and Malmsey over it, and let the Patient sit over it.

For a Burn

Take Oyl of Roses and Womans Milk, and put it to the burned place, and it will heal it.

To drye up a Running Sore.

Take a pot of Smith's Water, a quartern of Roach Allom, a pint of the Oyl of Olives, and put to it a handful of Sage, and boil them together till they be half consumed, then lay it to the sore, and it will dry up.

For a Pain in the Back.

Take fresh Cow-dung, and fry it in Vinegar, applying a Plaister to the Back, and it will soon give you ease.

For a Swelling in the Legs or Hands.

Take Worm-wood, and Southern-wood, and Rue, of each equal quantities, stamp them together, and fry them with Hony, till they begin to wax dry, then apply it as hot as you can endure it to your Legs or Hands.

For the Scurvy.

Take Cloves and boil them in Rose-water, then dry them and beat them to powder, and rub the Gums with the powder, and drink the decoction, in the morning fasting, Use red Rose-water, which is the best.

For a Recovery of Speech.

Take the juice of Sage and Primroses, and hold it in thy Mouth, and it will cause thee to speak presently.

For a Stinking Breath.

Take juice of Rue and black mints, and snuff it up the nostrils.

An

An Excellent Water to Clear the Eyes.

Take of Fennel Eye-bright, white Roses, Chelandine, Vervain, and Rue, of each a handful, the Liver of a He-goat, chop'd small. If for a woman, the Liver of a She-goat; infuse them well in eye bright-water, then distil them in a Limbeck, and you will have a water will clear the eyes beyond comparison.

For a Canker in the Mouth.

Take old rusty Bacon and Vine-roots, of each an ounce, of Wheat-bran a handful, of brine, wherein flesh hath been salted, two or three Pints, boyl them well together, and when you take them off the Fire, receive the steem up into your mouth with a Funnel, afterward wash your mouth with Verjuice.

To take away Freckles and Redness out of the Face.

Boil Rosemary flowers in white-wine, and drink a draught of the Decoction every morning, and wash your Face with the other part of it, or take a pound of Rosemary flowers, and put them in a Runlet, to a gallon of white-wine, and shake them together, and let them stand so a month, then strain it out, and keep the wine for the use aforesaid.

For a Pain in the Stomach.

Take a slice of Bread of a pretty thickness, and toast it very hot, then dip it in the oyl of Cammo-

Cammomel, or in the Oyl of Spike, then wrap it in a linnen cloath, and apply it to the place pained.

For the Sinews that are shrunk in the Thighs or otherwise.

Take young Swallows out of their Nests, by number twelve, Rosemary tops, Bay-leaves, Lavander tops, Strawberry leaves, of each a handful, cut off the long Feathers of the Swallows wings and tails, put them into a stone mortar, and lay the Herbs upon them, and beat them all to pieces, guts feathers, bones and all, then mix them with three pound of hogs grease, and set it in the Sun a month together, then boil it up and strain it, and keep the oyntment, to anoint the place grieved, and with God's blessing it will do you much good.

Necessary Rules for letting of Blood.

Have a care that the weather be not extreme hot, for it is very inconvenient to bleed or purge, unless some great necessity require it.

Rules for Purging.

In Purging you ought to know these five things.

1. The humour which aboundeth.
2. The best way to avoid it.
3. The strength of the Person.
4. The manner of the Distemper.

5. The

5. The force and nature of the Medicine.

These things not considered, many perilous accidents may follow, and greatly hurt the body, you ought to observe the Signs good for purging, *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*, with potions and drinks, the Moon being in *Scorpio*; purge with electuaries the Moon being in *Cancer*; with Pills, the Moon in *Pisces*: take Vomits, the Moon in *Aries*, *Cancer*, or *Capricorn*, take a glister, the Moon in *Libra*: to stop fluxes and Rhumes, the Moon in *Taurus*, *Virgo*, or *Capricorn*.

Rules for Sweating.

Sweatings are of two sorts, Natural and Artificial saith *Gallen*; and so are used for two ends and purposes: The Natural sweat, if good heed be taken in opening the pores will dissolve ill and thick humours, will cleanse the blood, and comfort the spirits, put away cold, and consume raw humours, qualifie raging Feavers, help Numbness and the Dropfie. The Artificial Sweat will cleanse Scabs, do away the Itch, amend dulness in hearing, ease the Stone, dissolve congeeled & cold humours, and Melancholly blood.

For Bathings.

It is good to Bathe, the Moon being in *Taurus*, *Virgo*, and *Capricorn*; it is best bathing two or three days after, or at the full of the Moon,

G

Moon, also before you enter the bath, your body must first be purged, or else you may be worse than better; the best time in the year to bathe in, are the Months of *May* and *September*, an hour after Sun-rising.

Cookery: Or, the Art of Dressing Fish, Flesh, and Fowl.

TO roast a Pig with a Pudding in it; truss his Head backward; make a Pudding of Plumbs, Sugar, Eggs, and grated Bread, fill the Belly, sew it up when on the Spit, roast him by a moderate quick Fire, and serve him up with Currant Sawce and Gravey, garnish'd with grated Bread and beaten ginger.

To bake a Neats-tongue, first boyl it tender, being well seasoned, blanch it, and lay it into a Coffin, made of the like fashion, lay it on some blades of Mace, 3 quarters of a pound of sliced Dates, Candyed Orange-pill in slices, a pound of sweet butter, and sprinkling of Sugar, and so close it up.

A Capon, or Pullet, with Oysters to Roast, parboyl your Oysters, sprinkle them over with sweet herbs, small chopped, make them up into little lumps of sweet butter; and put them in to the Belly of the Capon, baste him with butter, then bread it over with your drudger; when you

cut

cut it up, draw out the Oysters, and lay them in order about the Dish, with a Sawce of Clarret, Gravy, and the beaten yolks of Eggs.

To Roast an Eele, takke a large one, strip off the skin, take out the Intrails, and wash him well, chop sweet herbs very small, beat them with Butter, and a little fine Nutmeg, fill the belly of the Eele, then draw the skin over him, tye him to the Spit, and prick little holes in the skin to let out the Gravy; when he is enough, take off the skin; and serve him up with butter, clarret, and the gravy.

A Liver Pudding: To make this, boil an Hogs Liver till you may grate it, mix it with as much fine grated bread, put to them Sugar, Nutmeg, Currants, Rose-water, and Beef Suet, and so with new Milk, make it into a Pudding.

To boil Carps, or Breem: Scrape off the scales, draw them, and wash them clean, boil them with half a pint of white wine to a quart of fair, put in five or six blades of whole Mace, and a little Parsley, Time, and Winter-savory, serve them up with Butter, Clarret, and Red Wine-Vinegaa, garnish with Ginger, grated Berad, and Orange-peel.

To boil wild Duck, Widgeon, or Teal; truss the Legs on the back, put them upon a spit, and half roast them with a quick fire, save the gra-

vy and sweet butter basting, then with sweet Herbs, and a few Raisins, Currants, & blades of Mace, put the fowl into a Pipkin, let them boil in the water half an hour, and then serve them up with the broth and sippets.

To stew Trouts; draw them, and take off the scales, put them into a stew pan, with sweet Herbs, Clarret and fair Water, let them stew a quarter of an hour, then mince the yolks of hard Eggs, and having poured the broth and herbs on them, strew the Eggs over them, and so serve them up.

A Hare Pye, parboil your Hare, take the flesh from the bones and mince it small, & beat it like Sallage Meat, then sprinkle Clarret, Vinegar over it, season it with Pepper, Salt, and a little Ginger, then lay the pulp on the bones of the Hare, place it in the Pye, so lard it and put it into a Coffin with store of Butter.

You may do Vension in this order, or any other meats, with their proper seasoning.

As for garnishing, Greens are proper for all boyled Meat Fowl, or Fish; slice of Lemmon, Orange, grated bread and Ginger for Roast Meats, &c.

Certain

Certain Rare Receipts to make Cordial-Waters, and Conserves, and Preserves, for any in Linger- ing Sickneses, or Consumptions, approved of by Learned Physitians, such as Gallen, and others of note.

To make Angelico-Water.

OF Cardis take and dry a handful, Angelico roots three ounces, of Myrrh one dram, nutmegs one ounce, Cinnamon, Ginger, of each four ounces, Saffron one dram and a half, Cardamons, Cubebs, Gollingal, and Pepper, of each a quarter of an ounce, Mace two drams, Grains one dram, Lignum Aloes, Spikenard, of each a dram, Sage, Burrage, and Buglosse, Violets and Rosemary, of each a handful, boil these, and steep them in a pottle of Sack, twelve hours, and then distil it; this is an excellent Water, using a spoonful every Morning, for any in Consumptions, or any other lingering Disease; likewise they may take a spoonful at Four a Clock in the Afternoon.

To make Dr. Stevens his Water.

Of Rose leaves, take one dram, Burrage, Buglosse, Violets, and Rosemary-flowers, of each a dram and a half, Spikenard a dram, Cinnamon two ounces, Cloves and Nutmegs, of each half an ounce; Ginger an ounce, Anni- seeds,

seeds, Carroway-seeds, and Fennel-seeds, of each an Ounce, Lignum Aloes, half an Ounce, Corral and Pearl one dram, bruise them, and put them in a pottle of *Aqua Vita*, distilling it three days, and then distilling it in your Limbeck, hang half an ounce of yellow Sanders, and twenty grains, and Ember in it: this is exceeding good to bring out the Small-Pox, to lay a man in a sweat, drinking half a quartern of it, and a good remedy against consumptions and Cough of the Lungs, and against violent Feavers.

To make Cinnamon Water.

Of the best Cinnamon you can get, take one pound, bruise it well, and put it into a gallon of the best sack, lying in steep three Days and three nightt, and then distil it as Dr. Stevens his water.

A Receipt for Wormwood Water.

Take of worm-wood two ounces and a half, sage, bittony, and rue, of each a handful, Cinnamon four Ounces: Nutmegs one ounce, Cloves and Mace one dram, put these in a pot being bruised, with two quarts of sack, and a pint of *Aqua Vita*, steeping them twenty four hours, and then distil it as you do other waters.

How to make Poppy Water.

Take scallious, bittony, and Pimpernel,
and

and Termentine Roots, of each a pound, steep these all night in three Gallons of strong Beer, distil them all in a Limbeck, and when you use it, take one spoonful thereof every four hours, and sweat well after it: draw two quarts of water, if your beer be strong, and mingle them both together.

To make Stomach Water.

Take a quart of *Aqua composita*, or *Aqua vita*, and put into it one handful of Cow-slip flowers, a good handful of Rosemaro flowers, a little sweet Margerum, a little Pelitory of the wall, a little bittony and balm, cinnamon half an ounce, Nutmegs a dram, Anni-seeds, Coriander-seeds, Carraway-seeds, Grumwel-seeds, Juniper-berries, of each a dram; bruise the spice and seeds, and put them into *Aqua composita*, or *Aqua vita*, with your herbs together, and put into them a pound of fine sugar, stir it well together, and put it into a Glafs, and let it stand in the Sun nine Days, and stir it every Day; put into it two or three Dates, and a race of Ginger sliced, which will make it very good against wind.

An excellent way to make Syrrup of Violets.

Take three quarts of the juice of Violets, being clip'd, and put to it one quart of Conduit water, put the same into a Morter, mingled with the leaves you stamped, and wring it all
G 4 through

through a cloath, put to it a quantity of the finest sugar, beat into a fine powder; let it stand twelve hours in a silver Tankard, or earthen pan, then take the clearest, and put it into a Glass, putting into it a few drops of the juice of lemons, and it will look clear and bright, just of a Violet colour, then you may take the thick juice you have left, and press it, putting more sugar to it, then beat the same together on a small fire, and it will be a good Syrrup of Violets, though not comparable to the first, yet as good almost as the Apothecaries sell, and more fit for use.

To make Conserues of Barberries.

Get Barberries very ripe and red, and pick the stalks from them, then wash them, then put to them a good quantity of fair water, then scald them on the fire in an earthen pan, strain them thorow a very fine cloath, and to every pound of your Barberries, put a pound of fine sugar, and then boil them thick, till they will cut like Marmalate.

How to make Conserues of Strawberries.

First seeth them in Water, then throw away the Water, then strain them and boil them in white-wine, then put a quantity of sugar unto them, stirring them together, then boil them in wine and sugar till they be stiff.

How

How to Preserve Quinces.

Take one pound of Quinces and core them, then parboil them, and peel off the skin from them, put to them one pound of clarified Sugar, then cover them and boil them gently, putting two or three sticks of Cinnamon, stirring it on the fire to make it well coloured, & when the sirrup is come to a Gelly, take them off the fire, and keep them for your use.

How to Preserve Oranges and Lemmons.

See that your Oranges and Lemmons be large and well coloured, get a rasp of peel, and rasp the rind from them, then lay them in water three days, and three nights, boil them tender and shift them in the boyling, to take away the bitterness, then take the weight of them in sugar, clarified in a pint of water, and when your sirrup is made, and betwixt hot and cold, put in your Lemmons and Oranges, let them lye all night, the next morning boil them in the sirrup but not very long, because the Rind will be tough, take your Lemmons out, and boil your sirrup thicker, and when it is cold, put them up and cover them, to keep all the year.

To Preserve Damsons.

Take large Damsons, and of a good colour, but not thorow ripe, then pick them clean, and wipe them one by one, and to every pound of your

your Damsons, you must put one pound of your fine *Barbery* Sugar, very white, clarified in a pint of water, boil it almost to the height of sirrup, and then put in your Damsons, keeping them continually scummed and stirred, with a silver spoon, set them as your other sirrups, upon a gentle fire, then put them up and keep them all the Year.

To Preserve Cherries, that they may shew bigger than they do naturally.

Take a Pound of the smallest Cherries, and boil them tender in a pint of fair water, then strain the liquor from the substance, then take a pound of good Cherries, and put them in a preserving pan, laying a layer of Cherries and a layer of Sugar, then pour the sirrup of the boiled Cherries about them, and boil them as fast as you can with a quick fire, that the sirrup may boil over them; and when your sirrup is thick and of a good colour, then take them up, and let them stand a cooling by partitions, one from another, and when they are cold put them up.

To Preserve Green Plums.

Take large Plums not over Ripe, lay them in water twelve hours, set your water on the fire, and when it is scolding hot, your Plums being wiped clean, put in your Plums and take them from the fire, for a quarter of an hour, while

while another skillet of water doth boil, then take them out of the first water, and put them into the boiling water, let them stay in but a very little while, and so let the other skillet of water, in which they were first, be boiled and put your Plums in as before, then while your Plums be whole and hot, peel off the skin, then take to every pound of Plums, a pound of sugar very fine beaten. Then set some fair water on the fire, and when it boileth, put your Plums in, let them seethe, till you see the colour wax green, then take them off a while, and take a handful of sugar beaten, and strew it in the bottom of the pan, where you will preserve them, and so put in your Plums one by one, draining the Liquor from them, and casting the sugar left on them, then set the pan on a moderate fire, and let them boil continually, but very softly, and in three quarters of an hour, they will be ready, as you will see by the greeness of your Plums, then take your Plums and put them in a Gally-pot, but boil your sirrup more, then strain it, and being Blood warm, pour it on your Plums, but stop not the pot till they be cold: Befure the pan be big enough, that they may turn of themselves.

To make Conserves of Roses.

Take fresh red Roses not quite blown; beat them

them in a stone Morter, mix them with double their weight in sugar, put them in a Glass close stopp'd, being not full, let them remain before you use them three months, stirring of them once a day; these are good to cool the stomach, heart and bowels, it helpeth spitting of blood, and will keep many years.

To make Conserves of Violets.

Take the leaves of blue Violets, separated from their stalks and greens, beat them well in a stone Morter, with twice their weight in sugar. and put them up in a Glass Vessel for your use, this is very good to mitigate the heat of Choller and helpeth the throat of hot hurts and procureth rest, and will keep but one year good.

The form of sundry useful Writings, as Bonds, Penal Bills, Bills without Penalties, general Releases, Deeds of Gift, Letters of Attorney, Indentures of Apprentices, Acquittances, Bills of Exchange, &c.

Noverint universi per presentes me Thomam Williams, de Parochia Sancti Aegedi in Campis Sicorem, teneri & firmiter Obligari Edwardo Stilson, in Decem' libris bone & legalis moneta Anglie solvend' eidem Edwardo Stilson aut suo certo Attornato Executoribus

ecutoribus Administratoribus vel Assignatis suis ad quam quidem Solutionem bene & fideliter faciendam obligo me Haredes Executors & Administratores meos firmiter per presentes Sigillo meo Sigillat' Dat' sexto die Julij, Anno Regni Gulielmi Dei Gratia Magna Brittania, Francie Regis duodecim Annoq; Dom. 1701.

THE condition of this Obligation is such that if the above-bounden Thomas Williams, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid, to the above named Edward Stilson, his Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, the full sum of Five Pounds of good and lawful Money of England, in or upon the seventeenth of August next ensuing the date hereof, without fraud or further delay, then this present Obligation to be void, and of none effect, or else stand in full force and vertue.

Sigillat & Deliberat'

in presentia
G. W.

Tho. Williams.

The form of several Bills.

BE it known unto all Men by these presents, That I William Wilson of Stepney, in the

the County of *Middlesex*, Gentleman, do we and stand indebted unto *James Morgan*, of *White-Chappel* in the said County, the Sum of twenty Pounds of good and lawful Mony of *England*, which I do hereby promise to pay unto him, the said *James Morgan*, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assign, on the 28. of *Decembhr* next ensuing the date hereof, for the well and truly performing of which, & true payment to be made. I bind my self, my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, in the penal Sum of 40 l. of the like good and lawful Mony. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 20 day of *July*, in the twelfth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *William* of *England*, &c. Annoq; Dom. 1701.

Signed, Sealed, and
Delivered in the
presence of

James Paywel.

A. G. B. C.

A short Bill for Money,

K Now all Men by these presents, that I *James Willis*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, do acknowledge my self to owe and stand indebted unto *William Marsh* of the same City, Merchant,

Merchant, the Sum of one hundred pounds, ten-shillings and six pence of good and lawful Mony of *England*, and to be paid unto him the said *William Marsh*, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, at or upon the 28. of *November* next ensuing the date hereof, in Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand the 10 of *August*, Anno. Dom. 1701.

Witness C. D.

James Willis.

A General Release.

K Now all men by these presence, that I *Thomas Day* of *London*, Cloath-worker, have Remised, Released, and for ever quit claim, and by these present Remise, Release and for ever quit claim unto *George Liger*, of *Southwark*, in the County of *Surry*, Merchant Taylor, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, all and all manner of Actions, cause and causes of Actions, Suits, Bills, Bonds, Writings, Obligatory Debts, Dues, Duties, Accounts, Sum and Sums of Money, Judgments, Executions, Extents, Quarrels, Controversies, Trespases, Damages, and Demands, whatsoever, both in Law and Equity, or other ways however, which against the said *George Liger*, I the said *Thomas Day*, ever had and which I, my Heirs, Executors, or Administrators,

tors, shall or may have claim; challenge or demand, for or by reason or means of any matter, cause or thing whatsoever, from the beginning of the world to the day of the date of these presents, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the 26 day of July, in the twelfth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord William, King of England, &c. Annoq; Dom. 1701.

Signed, sealed,
and delivered, &c.

Thomas Day.

A Letter of Attorney.

K Now all men by these presents, that I James Williams of Hertford, in the County of Hertford, Yeoman, have for sundry good causes, and weighty considerations, nominated constituted, ordained, and appointed my true trusty, and well-beloved-Friend Gregory Laws of St Albans, in the said County, Gentleman, and by these presents do nominate constitute, ordain and appoint him, my true and lawful Attorney, to ask, demand, levy, recover and receive for me, and in my name, and to my use and behalf, all sum or sums of mony, &c. due to me, giving, and by these presents, granting to my said Attorney, my sole and full power and authority to sue, arrest, implead, imprison,

prison, & condemn any person owing or being indebted to me in any sum or sums of mony, their Heirs or Executors, Administrators; and again, out of Prison to deliver at his discretion, and upon the Receipt of any Sum or Sums of Mony, due unto me the said James Williams, to give a legal acquittance or acquittances, discharge or discharges for me, and in my name to make sign, seal and deliver; as also one or more Attorney, or Attorneys under him to substitute or appoint, and again at his pleasure to Revoke, and further execute, perform, and finish for me, and in my name, all and singular thing and things which shall or may be necessary, touching and concerning the premises, as fully, thorowly, and entirely, as if I the said James Williams, in my own person might or could do in or about the same, Ratifying; allowing, and confirming whatsoever my Attorney shall do, or cause to be done in the premises by these presents, in witness whereof I have set my Hand and Seal this 20 day of July, in the twelfth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord William King of England, &c. Annoq; Dom. 1701.

Witness

J. E. B. D.

J. Williams.

A Deed of Gift.

TO all men to whom these presents shall come greeting, know you that I G. G, for and in consideration of the love, good-will and affection that I bare towards my loving Kinsman P. C. of B &c. have given and granted, and by these presents do freely, clearly, & absolutely give and grant unto the said P. C. all and singular my Goods, Wares, and Household Furniture, Jewels, Plate, ready Mony, and other things to me appertaining whatsoever they be, or in whose hands, possession, or custody soever the same or any of them, or any part thereof, can or may be found remaining, to have and to hold all the said Goods, Chattles, implements, Household-stuff, and all other things belonging to me, not herein mentioned to the said P. C. his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, from henceforth to his and their proper use; and as his and their own proper Goods, so absolutely without any manner of condition: In confirmation of which, I the said G. G. have hereunto set and put my hand and seal, this 24 of July, 1696.

G. G.

An

An Indenture for an Apprentice.

THis Indenture Witnesseth, that Thomas Webb, Son to William Webb, of Nottingham, in the County of Nottingham, hath put himself, and by these presents, do voluntarily, and of his own free will and accord, put himself Apprentice to James White of London, Mercer, to learn his Trade and Mistry, and after the manner of an Apprentice, to serve him from the day of the date here of, for & during the term of 7 years next ensuing, during all which time the said Apprentice his Master faithfully shall serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands every where gladly obey, he shall do no damage to his said Master, or see it done by others without letting or giving notice thereof to his said Master; he shall not waste his said Masters Goods, nor lend them unlawfully to any; he shall not commit Fornication, nor contract Matrimony within the said term; at cards dice, or any other unlawful Game, he shall not play, whereby his said Master may be damaged with his own goods, or the goods of others; he shall not absent himself day nor night from his Masters service without his leave, nor haunt Ale-houses, Taverns, or Play-houses, but in all things behave himself as a faithful Apprentice

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tice ought to do, during the said term: And the said Master shall use the utmost of his endeavor to teach or cause to be taught or instructed, the said Apprentice in the Trade and Mystery he now followeth, & procure and provide for him sufficient Meat, Drink, Apparel, Lodging, and Washing, fitting for an Apprentice, during the said term: And for the true performance of all and every the said Covenants and Agreements either of the said Partys bind themselves unto the other by these presents, in witness whereof they have interchangeably put their hands and seals, the 20 day of July, in the twelfth Year of our Sovereign Lord William, King of England, &c. Annoq; Dom. 1701.

An Acquittance in Full

July the 24th. 1701.

R Eceived then of Mr. John Pim the Sum of twenty Pounds, 9 s. 6 d. due from him to my self, which I acknowledge to be Received in full of all Accompts, Dues, Debts, and Demands whatsoever, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand the day and date above-mentioned.

An

An Acquittance in Part.

August the 2. 2701.

R Eceived then of James Woodby the sum of Ten Pounds, which is in part of Fifteen Pounds, Five Pounds more remaining due, witness my hand, the day and date above mentioned.

Will. Wats.

If you give an acquittance for another, you must name the Party in it for whose use, and to whose behalf you receive it, and so the before mentioned form will suffice.

A Bill of Exchange.

Laus Deo in London, this 30 of July, 1701.
for 200 l. Sterling.

A T 3 days sight, pay this my first Bill of Exchange to Mr. George Sands, or his Assigns, 200 l. sterling, for the value here Received of Mr. Thomas Whitman, and put it to Account as by advice.

Your loving Friend
B. D

To M^r. Richard Sims,
Merchant.

D. D. P ma in London.

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Upon

Upon receiving this kind of Bill, you must be directed by your Letter of Advice sent you first by the same Party that sends the Bill, for fear of being imposed on, and if the Bill be refused or excepted, and not paid in due time, you must enter your Protest in the Publick Notaries Office, and return the Bill as so protested, and not solvent, with speed, or it may happen to stick on your hands for your neglecting so to do.

Arithmetick.

Of Numeration.

Numeration is that part of Arithmetick, whereby we may duely value and exprefs any Figure set down in their places, and that you might the better know and understand what it is, I have here given you the Table of Numeration, whereby you may know and understand the use of it.

Hun-

Hundreds of Millions	Tens of Millions	Millions	Hundreds of Thousands	Tens of Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Unites
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

This Table hath nine places, and in every of them are set the value of each Figure, at the upper end of the Table, so that by this you may learn how to exprefs any Number, if it exceed not these nine figures; every figure hath his Denomination, as one unites, and another tens,

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tens, another hundreds; so that if you would Number the first upper line, which contains all nines, you must begin at the first figure of nine on your left hand, look over it, and see the Denomination of that figure, which is hundreds of millions; well then, begin thus, nine hundred ninety nine millions, nine hundred ninety nine thousands, nine hundred ninety nine, which is the Denomination of all those nine uppermost Figures, in the same manner you must number all the rest: this is the sum and substance of Numeration.

Addition.

Addition is that part of Arithmetick, which sheweth to add or collect diverse sums or numbers together, and express their total value in one sum, as for example; suppose the number 4667 and 2568. If you would gather these two Sums together, begin at the two first Figures on your right hand, as thus, 8 & 7 is 15, then set down your 5 under the 8, and carry one to the next Figure, always observing this Rule, if your number be above ten, or ten, you must carry one, if twenty you must carry two to the next figure, if thirty carry three, if forty carry four; in the like manner for all the rest of the figures or numbers you meet with: Then proceed and say, 1 and 6 is 7, 7 and 6 is 13, set

4667

2568

7235

13, set

13, set down your 3 under the second figure, and carry one to the next, saying 1 and 5 is 6, 6 and 6 is twelve, set down 2 and carry one to the next, saying 1 and 2 is 3, 3 and 4 is 7, set down your 7, and thus your sum is finished.

In the same manner you may do any other Sum. I'll give you one example more, and so proceed.

If the Number added amount 897864 to 10, or 20, or 30, or 40, or 50, 346123 or any other number of the value of them, you must set down 521897 in the place of the number added, and carry the figure of 1 for 2228062 10, of 2 for 20, of 3 for 30, so for any other, after the same manner, to the next figure.

Addition for Mony.

Note that 4 Farthings makes one Penny, 12 Pence makes one Shilling, 20 Shillings makes one Pound sterling.

If your Sum hath in it Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings; set the Farthings first to your right hand and begin there, and if there remain any odd Farthings, set them down at the line drawn underneath the same line you cast up, and carry the pence to the next line of pence, as for example.

l. s. d. q.
 67893214--10--03--2
 432689--02--06--0
 25689--05--00--0
 206--10--09--1

l. s. d. q.
 6743--12--00--0
 346--00--10--1
 78--08--11--2
 6--02--06--3

68351799--08--06--3

7174--04--04--2

And so likewise for Pence, the odd pence remaining, after cast up, set down underneath the line drawn, and carry the shillings that were in those pence, to the place of shillings; and likewise the shillings being cast up, the pounds carry to the place of pounds, but the odd shillings set down under the line drawn; as the example shews you plainly. Now if at any time no odd remains, set down 10, now for the proof of your sum, do thus, when you have cast up your sum; draw a line underneath your uppermost line of your sum, and cast up the other line of your sum together, then subtract that sum from the total sum before cast up, and the remainder will be the number you cut off, if the sum be true, else not.

The End of the Second Book.

T H E

T H E

Countrey-Man's GUIDE

T O

Good Husbandry.

Containing many Excellent Rules for Setting and Planting of Orchards, Gardens, and Woods; the time to Sow Corn, and all other sorts of Seeds.

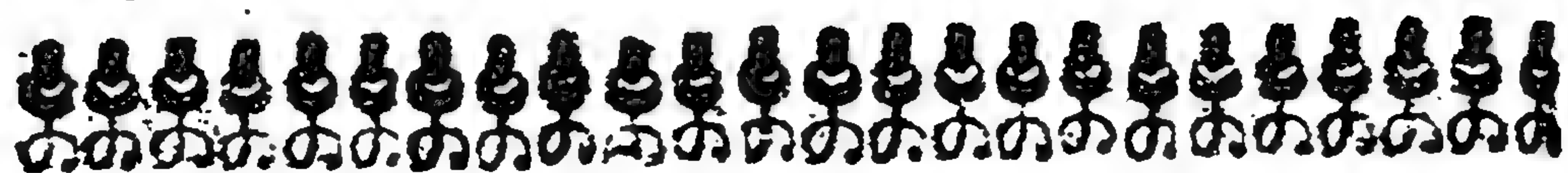
A L S O,

The perfect Farrier, Containing many Excellent and Profitable Receipts for the Curing of all Diseases in Horses, Sheep, Cows, and Oxen.

P A R T. I I I.

Also a Brief Chronology of Memorable Passages to this present Year. Together with an Almanack for Ever. A Tide Table, and a Table of Interest; and most of the Fairs in *England* and *Wales*, and an Exact Description of the Highways.

Printed for B. Deacon, at the *Angel* in *Gilt-spur-street*, near *Newgate*; and *Eben. Tracy*, at the *Three Bibles* on *London-Bridge*.



The Country-man's Guide

to Good Husbandry.

With Monthly Observations for Planting and Sowing, very useful to every Man that desires to Know or Practice any thing that concerns his Profit or Advantage.

IN *January*, it should be the Husband-man's practice, to cut off superfluous branches from Trees that bear Fruit, and to uncover the Roots, and at the New moon to set all kind of Fruit-trees: And to set beans and pease, and parsnips; the moon decreasing; and the weather being not too hard, nor cold.

In *February*, set Quick-sets and Rose-trees, Hops, Goose-berries bushes, and Currant-trees, sow Lettice and other sorts of Herbs; take off the moss from Fruit-trees & cut off superfluous branches, when the moon is in *Aries* or *Libra*.

In *March*, the winds being high and piercing be sure you cover the roots of your trees, cover them with fat earth, cut your Quick-sets, sow Oats, and Barley, Carrats, and Onions, Cucumbers, and all other seeds, that are requisite for Gardens.

In *April*, take off the bark of your trees, open the

the Bee-hive, and sow Flax and Hemp, and pole your hopes.

In *May*, this being the prime and flourishing month in the year, calls to the good Huswife to set her still to work, to weed Hop-gardens, and Gardens, or Fields of Corn, Pease, and Beans, and all sorts of Herbs.

In *June*, gather the green Herbs you would keep dry all the year; the Moon being in the full set Rosemary and Gilly-flowers: this is the month to shear Sheep in, the Moon being in the full.

In *July*, take care to kill fleas, strow your houses with Rue, Wormwood and Gall, gather those flowers you dry, the Moon being at full, dry them in the shade.

In *August*, with thanks to God, reap your desired Harvest; sow your winter herbs in the new Moon.

In *September*, the beginning of the Month kill Bees, gather Hops, and the fruit that is ripe; cut Quick-sets, sow Wheat and Rye, set Straw-berries, Barberies and Roses.

In *October*, at the new Moon remove young trees and plants; if you would have many Roses cut your Rose-trees; set all kind of Nuts and Achorns, in the new Moon.

In *November*, in the last quarter of the Moon, set Pease and Beans, set crab-tree stocks to graft on, Trench Gardens and dung them, uncover

uncover the Roots of trees, to lye till March
Sow Parsnips and Carrets, kill your Hoggs,

In December, the last quarter of the Moon,
fell Timber, let not the Frost come to your flow-
ers and herbs, cover them with rotten Horse
dung, and let a warm fire be thy Companion,
and a Cup of Sack thy Friend, and good hot
meat thy Physick, and a good honest, fair and
loving wife thy Bedfellow.

These Rules well observed, and daily practi-
sed, will produce much profit, and procure
the Name of a good Husband to the Operator,
which are the only aims of the Author, that
his Countrymen may have this benefit by his
endeavours, which by the blessing of God, may
prove profitable to some, and I hope, hurtful
to none.

The Experienced Farrier;

*Shewing how to Cure the most Principal and Dan-
gerous Diseases, incident to Horses.*

A Medicine for the Glaunders.

Take of Auripigmentum two drams, of Tu-
flagims made into Powder, as much, mix
them together with Turpentine, till they be
like paste, make thereof little cakes, dry them
before the Fire, then take a Chaffing-dish of
coals, and lay two of the cakes thereon, cover
them with a tunnel, and when the smoak
riseth, hold the chaffing-dish in your hand,
guiding

guiding the Tunnel into the Horses nostrils,
and let the smoak go up into his head, which
done, ride the Horse till he sweat, do thus once
every morning before he is watered, till the
running of his nostrils cease, and the Kirnells
under his chops be gone.

*A Remedy for the Frenzy, Head-Ach,
and Staggers in Horses.*

The sign to know this disease by, is usually
the hanging down of the head, watry eyes,
and reeling of the body, and the cure is to let
the Horse blood in the neck, three mornings to-
gether, and every morning to take a quantity
of this drink following: Take a quart of Ale,
and boil in it a big white-bread loaf crust, then
take it from the fire, and dissolve three or four
spoonfuls of hony in it, then luke-warm give
it the Horse to drink, and cover over his tem-
ples with a plaster of pitch, keep his head ex-
ceeding warm, let his meat be little, and his
stable dark, give him two ounces of Diapente
in Muscadine, or Hony, after the same manner,
it is a good cure.

*Sundry new Approved Remedies for Grievances,
incident to Horses and Mares, never before
published.*

For an Anticor, or pain in the breast & heart
of a horse, let him immediately blood, and for 2
or 3 mornings give him a quarter of a pint of
Diapente in a pint of Wormwood, Ale, or Beer.

For

For a Horse pained, or hide-bound in the Body.

Make a bread of Bean-flower, give it him, & after that warm water, for 2 or 3 mornings, then beat Cinnamon and Pepper each an ounce, put to it two ounces of Treacle, and give it him in a pint of warm white-wine.

For the Spleen.

Boil Agrimony 6 ounces in 2 quarts of running water till it is soft, then with Butter make it up into balls, and give him one or two of them in a morning before he eats or drinks.

For the falling Evil in a Horse or Mare.

Mix Tar, sweat butter, powder of Liquorish and Sugar candy, each an ounce, make it up into pills with a Clove of Garlick in each, give it fasting, & an hour after a quart of warm Ale.

For the Strangury,

Take a pint of Red Wine, bruise of Parsly-seeds, and Ivy-berries each an ounce, let them simmer over a Fire, and give it him hot.

For Broken Windedness, or difficult in Breathing.

Take Tar 2 ounces, powder of Liquorish half an ounce, and brown sugar-candy, beat these together with 5 or 6 cloves of Garlick, dip it (made up in balls) in sweet Oyl, & give him 3 a day, coursing him about after it for half an hour.

For a Feavour in a Horse.

Take Bayberries, long Pepper, Diapente, & Turmerick, each an ounce, beat them into a fine Powder, & put an ounce of it with an ounce of

Dia-

Diascordium, into a quart of Ale, and give it him warm.

For the Sleepy Evil. Give him Castle-soap to the bigness of an Egg, and half an hour after, a quart of warm Milk, & a spoonful of pepper in it.

For the Shoulder Strain.

Take a pound of hogs lard, melt it, and scum it well, add four ounces of the oyl of spike, an ounce of the oyl of Origanum, the like quantity of the oyl of Exeter, & the like quantity of the oyl of St. Johns wort, mix them well over a gentle Fire, and cheaf it well into the grieved part twice or thrice a day, and let him be moderately exercised.

For a Canker in the Mouth. Take Rue, bay salt, Roach Allom, & honey, each a like quantity, beat them together, boyl them in spring-water, and gargarize the sore with it often, pretty hot.

To Cure a Cut Sinew. Take the leaves of nep, such as grow wild, as also of woodbine, beat them in a Mortar with sweet butter, heat this Poltis, and apply it warm to the grieved part.

To draw out Stubs or Thorns. Take a handful of bittony leaves, 3 ounces of black soap, beat them together, and lay them plaister-wise on a piece of flax or hemp.

To fasten the Hoof. Pare it close, and place about it a plaister of Burgandia Pitch, mixed with Mutton, but if he be hoof-bound, open it

T

at

at the heel, and keep it supple with Neats foot-oyle, and bacon grease.

For the Blood Spavin, tye up the vein, & let him blood below the tying, fry Cow-dung in linseed oyle, and apply it.

For the wind-gall, make a Plaister of stone Pitch, and having lanced or pricked the place, to let out the watery matter, apply it.

For the Farce. Take Hogs-grease, and the Juice of Rue each 2 ounces, stop the quantity of a Walnut in either Ear of the Horse, stop it in with Cotton-wool, and sew up the Ear for 24 hours.

For the Cramp or Convulsion of the Sinews.

The way to cure it, is first to chafe & rub the Members contracted with Vinegar and common Oyle, and then to bind it all over with wet Hay, or else with Wollen or linnen cloath wet, either of which is not amiss.

For the Cure of the Hungry Evil.

Give him to drink, Milk, and Wheat Meal mixed together, a quart at a time, and so feed him with provender by little and little, till he forsake it.

To Cure the Yellows.

Let the horse bleed in the neck, in the mouth and under the eyes, then take two penny worth of Saffron, which being dried and made into fine powder, mix it with sweet butter, and make it in the manner of a Pill, give it in ball

to the horse three mornings together, let his drink be warm, and his hay be sprinkled with water.

To Cure the Bots and Worms of all Sorts.

Get the leaves chop'd of the heath Savine, and mix it with hony and butter, and make two or three balls thereof, and make the horse swallow them down, and it will help him. *Probatum est.*

A Cure for the Cold Evil, Mattering of the Yard, Falling of the Yard, and Shedding of the Seed.

Take the powder of the herb Avis, and the leaves of bittony, stamp them with white-wine to a moist Salve, and anoint the Sore there-with, and it will heal all imperfections in the Yard; but if the horse shed his seed, then beat vervine, Turpentine and Sugar together, and give him every morning a round ball thereof, until the Flux stay.

A Cure for the Scab or Mange in Horses.

Take fresh grease, or yellow Arsnick, & mix them together, and where the Manginess or Itch is, there rub it hard, the sore being made to Run.

For the Foundring of the Body.

Be sure to give him wholesome strong meat, bread made of clean beans, and strong drink, and two or three mornings together, a quart of

Ale boiled with Pepper and Cinnamon, and an ounce of London treacle.

For the Plague in the Guts, and such like Infections.

Take of salendine Roots, leaves and all, one handful, as much wormwood, and the like quantity of Rue, wash them well, and then bruise them in a Morter; which being done, boyl them in a quart of Ale well, then strain them, and add to the liquor a quarter of a pound of sweet butter, and being but luke-warm give it the horse.

A Remedy for the Pain in the Kidnies, or Stone.

Take a handful of Maiden-hair, and steep it all night in a quart of strong Ale, give it the horse to drink every morning till he be well, this will break any stone in any horse whatsoever.

For the Pain in the Withers.

Take the herb harts-tongue, and boyl it with the oyl of Roses, and very hot apply it to the sore, and it will assuage it, or else break it, and heal it.

To defend a Horse from Flies.

Take the Juyce of the Pillitory of Spain, mix it with Milk, and anoint the horses belly with it, and no flies will trouble him.

For broken Bones, or Bones out of Joynt in Horses.

First

First, place the bones in the right places, take serismand, and beat it in a Morter, with the oyl of swallows, anoint the Members broken, then splinter it up, and rowle it up, and in fifteen days time, the bones will be strong.

Remedies to Cure several Diseases Incident to Cows and Oxen.

For the Pestilence or Murrain.

TAke of old Urine a quart, and mix it with a quantity of Hens dung, dissolve it in it, and let the beast drink it.

For Diseases in the Guts, Flux or Chollick.

Take a handful of the seed of wood-roses, dry it, and beat it to powder, brew it with a quart of strong Ale, and give it to the beast to drink.

For the Cough or shortness of Breath.

Give to the Beast to drink divers mornings together a spoonful of Tar, dissolved in a quart of new Milk, and one head of Garlick, pealed and bruised.

For the general Scab, or Scurf in Cattel.

If it be only in one place, anoint that place with black sope, and tar mixed together; but if it be over the whole body then first let the Beast blood, and wash the scabs with old Urine, and green Copperas together, and after that, anoint the Body with Boars-grease, and Brimstone mixed together.

For killing of Worms in Oxen and Cows.

I 3

Take

Take Savine chop'd small, and beaten with sweet butter, and so give it in round balls to the Beast, or else use sweet wort, and black Sope mixed

For a Feavour in Cows and Oxen, Let them blood in the tail, and give them sweet oyl, and water and salt, wherein Coltwort leaves have been sodden.

For pissing of Blood, Take milk, put Runnet into it, and being curdled, mix it with nettle-seeds, and the juice of House-leek, or Ash leaves, give it them in little balls, and bleed them in the tail.

For the Taint of Gargis. Take Urin, and boil it with bay salt, cut the skin lightly, where the swelling is, and wash the grieved part with it.

For the paneties. Take foot and chamberly, with the juice of Garlick, and plantain, give it the beast very hot in a drenching horn.

For stopage of Urin, boil Sloes in running water, and give them paste of Rye meal, made up with Eggs in balls,

For any poisonous thing eaten. Take milk, sallet oyl and London Treacle, mix them together, and give it hot as may be.

For the Blain This happens under the tongue, and the salt watery humour being let out by incision, give the beast water to drink, wherein bay salt, and bay-leaves have been concocted.

For

For Scabs or Manginess, Rub the grieved part over with juice of Garlick, and give brimstone flower beaten with Puliol-Royal, and oyl of sweet Almonds.

Diseases in Swine to Cure.

If these be afflicted with the head ach or sleepy Evil, bleed them under the tongue, & rub their mouths with bay salt; if the season permit, give them lettice or cabbage leaves to eat, and let them drink whey, wherein Rosemary, lavender and Vervine has been boiled.

For the Measles. Rub them over with a hard brush diped in cold water, boyl Parsley-Roots, and give them the water to drink, with bay salt and the Juice of Rue.

For the Ague or Feavour, Let them blood in the tail, and give them thrice a day water, wherein Pepper and Parsnip Roots have been boyled; let their dyet be slender

For the Swine Pox, take an ounce of Pepper, the like quantity of Methridate, boyl them in half a pint of sweet Oyl, and a pint of Syder, sweetned with hony, and give it warm.

For Rheums, Catarrhes, Plagues, Diseases in the Milt. Give them 3 ounces of honey, an ounce of Ginger, and 2 ounces of Corriander-seeds, with half an ounce of turmerick, boyled in two quarts of new milk

I 4

Choice

Choice Remedies for Curing Diseases in Sheep.

FOR the plague, wash the sheep over with water, wherein allum & bay Salt has been boil'd, give it the decoction of Rue, balm, & sowthistle.

for the loss of Cudd. Mould clay in Mans urin, with the powder of allum, make it up into little balls, and thrust one or two of them down the throat, and after it half a pint of Vinegar.

for the Scab or Itch in Sheep, Anoint the place with tarr & grease mixed together, or steep puliol royal in water, & wash the Skin with it, it will preserve them from running into the scab.

for killing Magots in Sheep, Take Goose grease, tar, and brimstone, and mix them together on the fire, and then anoint the place with it, and it will kill all Magots.

for preserving of Sheep from the Rot, Take Adraces, which is a certain salt gathered from the Marshes in the heat of summer, with this rub the mouth of the Sheep once a week & you never need fear the Rotting of your sheep.

for the Staggers in Sheep or Lambs. Take Allafetdita, and dissolve it in warm water. and put the quantity of half a spoonful into each ear of the sheep or lamb, and it will be a present remedy. for the Cough or any cold in Sheep.

Take Coalts-foot and hung-worts, and stamp them, strain the juice into a little honey and water, and give it to the sheep to drink.

For

For the Feavour among sheep, take puliol-royal, and stamp it, mix the juice of it with water and Vinegar, half a pint, and give it the sheep with a horn, luke-warm.

For increasing Milk in Ewes.

Nothing is better than change of Pasture for this, or else give them fitches, dill, and Anniseeds; this will make Milk spring much.

The Perpetual Almanack, or an Almanack for ever.

Mar.	Aug.	May.	Oct.	Apr.	Sept.	June.
1	6	3	8	2	7	4
Nov.		Jan.		July.	Dec.	Feb.
9		11		5	10	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	●	●	●	●

Note, that in the leap-year (which is every fourth year) February hath 29 days alone.

The Explanation of this Almanack.

Know first, the two uppermost collums, are the twelve months in the year, beginning at March, and so on; the second thing is, that you must know that the 31 figures under the months, are the 31 days of every month; the third thing to be sought, is this; what day of the

the week, the first day of *March* is, in the year 1662, it was on a Saturday, in 1663, it was on a Sunday, as you may see in the next table, the second collume, where every figure under *March* were sundays for that year, and the next year mondays, and the next year tuesdays, so every year changing the several day.

To know the Age of the Moon for ever.

Take the day of the month, and the Epact to it also, and so many days more, as there are Months from *March*, to the month you are to know the moons age; and if the day of the month, the Epact, & the number of the months come not to 30, so much is the Age of the moon but if it be more than 30, take away 30, & the remainder is the Moons age, when the month hath 31 days, take away 30. if the month have but 30 days, take away 29.

An Example

Would you know the moons age, the 27th. day of *July* 1663, take the Epact, which is 1, add that to the day of the month, and the number of the month from *March*, which is 5, which makes in all 33, then cast away 30, and the remaining 3 was the moons age for the twenty seventh day of *July* 1663, in like manner you may know for every day, observing the same Method.

A Tide Table, shewing the time of High-water at London, Gravesend, the Downs, Maiden, Rochester, Queenborough, Portsmouth, and Isle of Wight, with Hours and Minutes.

The Age	London.	Graves.	Rochest	Quinbo
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1 16 3	18 2	18 1	33 12	46
2 17 4	36 3	6 2	2 1	36
3 18 5	24 3	54 3	9 2	24
4 19 6	12 4	42 3	57 3	12
5 20 7	0 5	30 4	50 4	0
6 21 7	48 6	18 5	38 4	48
7 22 8	36 7	6 6	21 5	36
8 23 9	24 7	54 7	9 6	24
9 24 10	12 8	42 7	57	12
10 25 11	0 9	30 8	45 8	0
11 26 11	43 10	18 9	33 8	48
12 27 12	27 11	6 10	21 9	36
13 28 1	24 11	53 11	9 10	24
14 29 2	12 12	42 11	57 11	12
15 30 3	0 1	30 12	45 12	0

In the first collume is the Moons age, in the second is the hours and minutes of high water at *London-Bridge*, *Gravesend*, and other places, when the Moon is one day old, it is high water at *London-Bridge* at three a clock, 18 minutes past; and so it is when the Moon is 16 days old, and so it is with every Moons age; the figure opposite to it, is the hour and minute of high water in every Collume.

The

The Table of Interest, plainly shewing the true Interest due upon any sum of Mony, from 5 shillings to 100 pounds, what is due for a month, for a year, after the usual rate of 6 pound the 100.

Shillings.	1 Mon			3 Mon			6 Mon			9 Mon			12 Mon		
	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.
5	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	2	3	0	3	2
10	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	3	2	0	5	2	0	7	0
15	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	5	1	0	2	0	0	10	2
<hr/>															
Pounds.	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	7	0	0	10	2	1	2
	2	0	2	1	0	7	0	1	2	1	1	9	1	2	4
	3	0	3	2	0	10	2	1	9	1	2	7	3	3	6
	4	0	4	3	1	2	1	2	4	2	3	6	3	4	9
	5	0	6	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	4	6	0	6	0
	6	0	7	0	1	9	2	3	7	0	5	4	2	7	2
	7	0	8	1	2	1	0	4	2	1	6	3	1	8	4
	8	0	9	2	2	4	2	4	9	1	7	1	3	9	6
	9	0	10	3	2	8	1	5	4	2	8	0	3	10	9
<hr/>															
Tens of Pounds.	10	1	s.	1	d.	q.	1	s.	1	d.	q.	1	s.	1	d.
	20	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	4
	30	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	7	0	1	16
	40	0	4	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	1	16	0	2	8
	50	0	5	0	0	15	0	1	0	0	2	5	0	3	0
	60	0	6	0	0	18	0	1	6	0	2	14	0	3	12
	70	0	7	0	0	21	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	4	4
	80	0	8	0	0	24	0	2	8	3	3	12	0	4	16
	90	0	9	0	1	7	0	2	14	0	4	1	0	5	8
	100	0	10	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	4	10	0	6	0

AR

An Account of the days, whereon the principal Markets of England and Wales, are kept for the direction of Country People and Travellers.

IN Middlesex. Westminster m. w. f. f. Brantford t. London m. w. f. f. Uxbridge th. Stains f. Edgware th. Enfield f.

Barkshire. Hungerford w. Maidenhead m. Reading f. Wantage f. Abingdon m. f. Wallingford t. f. new-windsor f. farringdon f. new-bury th. Ockingham t. East-sledge w.

Hartfordshire. Baldock t. Barkhamstead m. Barnet m. Ware t. Hitchin t. St. Albans f. Hartford f. Sabsworth w. watford t. Rickmanworth f. Hempstead th. Hatfield th. Bishops-stafford th. Stevenage f. Tring f. Stondon f. Hodsdon th.

Bedfordshire. Amthil th. Bedford t. f. Sheford f. Tuddington f. Patton f. Luton m. Leighton t. Bigglesworth t. Dunstable w. Wodbourn f.

Cambridgeshire. Cambridge f. Ely f. Linton th. Royston w. Caxton t. New-Market t. Wisbich f.

Buckinghamshire. High-wickham f. Buckingham f. Great Marlow f. Risborough f. Amersham t. Oulney m. Colebrook w. Chesham w. Aylsbury f. Newport f. Wendover th. winlwoe th. Beconsfield th. Stony-stratford f.

The County of Cornwall. Pensans th. Strat-

Stratton t. St. Columb th. Falmouth th. Mar-
ket Jew th. St. Germans f. Camelford f. Foy
f. Grampound f. Liffithiel f. Padstow f. St.
Tergony f. Helstone f. Bodmin f. St. Liskard
f. Fruto w. f. St. Joes w. f. Penryn w. f. f.

Cumberland Cockermouth m, Brampton
t. Wigton t, Keswick f, Alleyholm f, Peirith
t, Bootle w, Whit-haven th, Ravenglass f,
Longworth th, Egremont f, Aston Moor f,
Carlisle f, Kerfswald th, Longtown th.

Cheshire. Maxfield m, Frodsham w, Altrin-
cham f, Malpas m, Norwich f, Sambich th,
Stopford f, Nantwich f, Middelwich f, hunts-
ford f, Congleton f, Westchester w, f.

Derbyshire, Bakewell m, Alfreton m, Ash-
bourn f, Wirksworth t, Tedsel w, Dornfield
th, Derby f, Bolsover f.

Devonshire, Medbury th, Tiverton t, Ot-
tery t, Exeter w f, Plimton f, Axminster f,
Honiton f, Columpton f, Crediton f, Great
Torrington f, Southmolton f, Plymouth f, Barn-
stable f, Dartmouth f, Colliton th, Harbury
f, Dodbrook w, Chumley-bow th, Medbury th,
Newton-Abby w

Durham-Bishoprick, Barnard Castle w, Dur-
ham f, Bishops Auckland th, Darlington m, Sun-
derland f

Dorsetshire, Sherburn th f, Cerne-Abby
w, Crofts Castle th, Cranbow w, Abbotsbury
th, Dorchester w, Fromton th, Wembron-
Min-

Minster f, Shaftsbury w, Worham w.
Essex, Eppin f, Chiping-onger f, Harwich
t, Waltham-Abby t, Rumford w, Chelmsford
f, Barkin f.
Gloucestershire, Gloucester f, Cirencester m,
Winchcomb f, Thornbury f, Tukesbury w,
Campden w.

Hantsire, Southampton t f, Newport in
the Isle of white w, f, Portsmouth th, f, win-
chester w f.

Kent, Dover w, f, Sandwich w, f, Maid-
stone th, Rochester f, Tunbridge f, Sevenoke
f, Dartford f, Gravesend w, f, Faversham w, f,
Herefordshire, Hereford w f, f, Lemster f,
Ros th, Pembridge t,

Huntingdonshire, St. Ives m, St. Neots th,
Huntingdon f, Kembolton f

Lancashire, Lancaster f, Blackburn m, Pre-
ston w, f, f, Liverpool f, Prescot t, Wigton m, f,
Liceftershire, Ashbydelazouch f, Leicester f,
Milton Mobray t, Harborough t, Lutter-
worth th

Lincolnshire, Gainsborough t, Spalding t,
Tattershall f, Boylston w, f, Lincoln f, Market-
Deeping th, Grantham f, Market-stanton m,

Norfolk, Norwich w, f, f, Worstead f, At-
tlebury th, harlstone w.

Northamptonshire, Wellingborough w, Roth-
wel m, Daventry w, Brackley w, Peterborough
f, Northampton f.

Oxfordshire, Tame t, Banbury th, Henly th, Burnford f, Oxford w,

Northumberland, New-Castle t, f, Morpeth w, Barwick f, Weller th, Alerwick f,

Rutland, Uppingham w, Okenham f,

Shropshire, Shrewsbury w, m, f, Oswestree m, Widington th, Whitchurch f,

Somersetshire, Summerton m, Bath w, f, Bridgewater th, Bristol w, Wells w, f,

Staffordshire, Stafford f, New-Castle underline m, Wolverhampton w, Uttoxeter w, burton, on trent th,

Suffolk, Ipswich w, f, Orford, m, New-Market th, Clare f, Mendlesham t, Haverill w, Brewood t,

Sussex, Chichester f, Hastings w, Lewis f, BRIGHTHELMESTON th, Pettworth w, Arundel w, f, Rye, m, f,

Surry, Southwark m, w, f, f, Rygate t, Darkin th, Farnham th, Guiltford f, Croydon f, Kingston f,

Warwickshire, Warwick f, Tamworth f, Stratford th, Bromicham th, Coventry f,

Westmoreland, Appleby f, Kendale f, burton t,

Wiltshire, Bradford m, Devizes th, Marlborough f, Salisbury t, f, Warminster f, Higworth w,

Worcestershire, Worcester w, f, f, Sturbridge f, Kidderminster th, Upton t, Shipton f, Bromsgrove t, York-

York-shire. Hull t, Beverly w. f. Rotherham m. Sheffield t. Halifax th. Wakefield th. Leeds t. f. Ripon th. Doncaster f. Scarborough th. York th. f.

In the Shires of Wales, at the chief Towns. Brecknock w. f. Cardigan f. Carnarvan f. Carmarden w. f. Denbigh w. St. Asaph f. Glamorgan f. Radnor th. Herlech f. Monmouth f, Montgomery th, Pembroke f, Newport f.

Note here, that m, stands for Monday, t. for Tuesday, w. for Wednesday, th. for Thursday, f. for Friday, and s. for Saturday; and on those days the Markets are kept in England and Wales.

A true and plain Description of the High-ways in England and Wales.

From York to London 150 Miles.

From York to Tadcaster is 8 miles, thence to Wentbridge 12 to Doncaster 7 to Tuxford 18 to New-market 10 to Gartham 10 to Stanford 16 to Stilton 12 to Huntingdon 9 to Royston 15 to Ware 13 to Waltham 8 to London 12.

From Norwich to London is 86 Miles.

From Norwich to Windham, is 5 Miles, thence to Acleborough 5 to Thetford 10 to Ickingham Sands 6 to New-market 10 to Whitford-bridge 10 to Barkway 10 to Puckeridge 5 to Ware 5 to Waltham 8 to London 12.

K

From

From Shrewsbury to Coventry and so to London, is 126 Miles

From Shrewsbury to Watling-street is 7 miles, thence to Shefnal 5, to Banningol 3 to Wolverhampton 5, to Bremicham 10 to Meriden 10, to Coventry 4, to London, as in Lancaster way

From Cambridge to London 44 Miles

From Royston to Cambridge 10 miles, thence to Barkway 4, to Puckeridge 5, to Ware 5, to Waltham 10, to London 12

From Oxford to London 47 Miles

From Oxford to Whatlaybridge 5 miles, thence to Tetfworth 5 to Stocken-Church 5 to Wickam 5 to Beconsfield 5, to Uxbridge 7, to London 15

From Ludlow to Worcester, and so to London 106 Miles

From Ludlow to Tenbury is 5 miles, thence to Worcester 16, to Evisham 12, to Chipping-norton 14, to Islip 12, to Wickam 20, to Beconsfield 5, to Uxbridge 7, to London 15

From Southampton to London 64 Miles

From Southampton to Twiford is 8 miles, thence to Aleford 8, to Alton 7, to Fernam 7, to Gilford 9, to Rippley 5, to Cobham 5, to Kingston 5 to London 10

From Chichester to London 50 Miles

From Chichester to Midhurst is 7 Miles, thence to Chiddingfold 10, to Gilford 8, to Ripley

ley 5, to Cobham 5, to Kingston 5, to London 10

From Coventry to Oxford, 44 Miles

From Coventry to Southam, is 14 miles, thence to Newbury 10, to Woodstock 14, to Oxford 6

From Coventry to Cambridge 46 miles

From Coventry to Dunchurch, is 8 miles, thence to Northampton 10, to Higham-ferris 10, to St Eeds 8, to Cambridge 10

From Bristow to Oxford 48 Miles.

From Bristow to Sadbury is 10 miles, thence to Cicester 12, to Farrington 14, to Oxford 12

From Bristow to London 97 Miles

From Bristow to Maresal is 10 miles, thence to Chipnam 10, to Marleborough 15, to Hungerford 8 to Newbury 7, to Redding 15, to Maidenhead 10, to Colebrook 7 to London 15

From Exeter to London 138 Miles

From Exeter to Honiton is 12 miles thence to Chard 10 to Crookhorn 6 to Sherborn 10 to Shaftsbury 12 to Salisbury 18 to Andover 15 to Basingstoke 16 to Harthorow 8 to Bagshot 8 to Stanes 8 to London 15

From Dover to London 55 Miles

From Dover to Canterbury is 12 miles thence to Sittengborn 11, to Rochester 8, to Gravesend 5, to Dartford 6, to London 12.

From Rye to London, 48 Miles.

From Rye to Plumwel is 15 Miles, thence to Tunbridge 11, to Chepstow 7, to London 15.

From Yarmouth to Colechester, and so to London 92 Miles.

From Yarmouth to ledstiff 6 Miles thence to Slibur 10, to Snap-bridge 8, to Woot-bridge 6, to Ipswich 7, to Colechester 12, to Kelnedon 8, to Chelmsford 10, to Brent-wood 10, to London 15.

From Walsingham to London, 82 Miles.

From Wallingham to Pickham 12 Miles, then to Brandon Ferry 10, to New-market 10, to Whitford-bridge 10, to London as in Norwich Way.

From Cockermouth to Lancaster, and so to London 223 Miles.

From Cockermouth to Kifwick 6 Miles, thence to Grocener 8, to Kendale 14, to Burton 7, to Lancaster 8, to Preston 10, to wigan 14, to Warrington 12, to New castle 20, to Leichfield 20, to Colefil 12, to Coventry 8, to Daintry 14, Tocester 10, to Stony-Stratford 6, to Brickhil 7, to Dunstable 7, to St. Albans 10, to Barnet 10, to London 10.

From Carmarthen to London 155 Miles.

From Carmarthen to Laundoverly is 20, Miles, thence to Belth 14, to Preston 12, to Worcester 26, to London as in Ludlow Way.

From

From St. Davids to Hereford and Gloucester, and so to London, 210 Miles.

From St. Davids to Aleford 12 Miles, thence to Carmarthen 24, to Newton 12, to Lanbury 10, to Brecknock 16, to Hay 10, to Hereford 14, to Rosse 19, to Gloucester 12, to Ciceter 15, to Farrington 10, to Abbingdon 10, to Dorchester 5, to Henley 12, to Maiden-head 7, to Colebrook 7, to Hounslow 5, to London 10.

From Carnarvan to Chester, and so to London, 207 Miles

From Carnarvan to Conoway, is 24 Miles, thence to Denbigh 11, to Flint 12, to Chester 10, to Wich 15, to Stone 15, to Litchfield 18, to Colefil 12, to Coventry 8, to London as in Cockermouth Way.

From Berwick to York, 108 Miles.

From Berwick to Belford is 12 Miles, thence to Anwick 12, to Morpit 12, to New-castle 12, to Durham 12, to Darington 14, to North-a-lerton 10, to Topcliffe 7, to York 17.

The Names of the Principal Fairs in England and Wales, together with the Month, Day, & place where they be kept, more largely than heretofore.

Fairs in January.

THE 3 day at Lanibither, 5 at Hickerford in Lancash. the 6 day, being twelfth day, at Salisbury, Bristow, the 7 day at languinnie.

the 25, day at Bristol, Churchingford, Gravend, the 31 at Landissel.

Fairs in February.

The first day at Bromley in Lancashire, the 2 at Bath, Bicklefworth, Bugworth, Faringdon, Codlemew, Lin, Maidstone Redding, Beconsfield, the Vizes in Wiltshire, and at White-land; the 3 at the Boxgrove, Brimley; the 6 at Stafford for Six Days, for all kind of Merchandize, without Arrests; the 8 at Tragaron, the 9 at Landiff. the 14 at Owndle in Northamptonshire, Feversham; the 24 at Baldock, Bourn, Froom, Henley upon thames, Higham-ferries, Tewsbury, Uppingham, Walden; the 26 at Stanford, an Horse-fair.

Fairs in March.

The first day at Langadog, Langevallah Mardrim; the 3 at Bremwel-barks in Norfolk; the 4 at Bedford, Oakham; the 8 at Taragaron, the 12 Spaford, Stamford, Sudbury, Woodburn, Wrexham, Bodnam and Alsom in Norfolk; the 13 at Wye, Bodwin in Cornwall, Mountbowin, the 17 at Parrington, the 18 at Sturbridge, the 20 at Alisbury, Durham; the 14 at Lanerchemith; the 25 at St. Albanes, Ashwel in Hartfordshire, Burton, Cardigan, Cartwalden in Essex, Huntingdon, St. Jones in Worc. malden, maipas, New-castle, Northampton, Onay in bucks, Woodstock, White-land, great Chard; the 30 at malmesbury.

Fairs

Fairs in April.

The 2 day at Hitchin, Northfleet, Rochford, the 3 at Leek in Staffordshire; the 5 at Wallingford, the 7 at Darby; the 9 at Billingsworth; the 22 at Stanford; the 23 at Amtil, Bewdley, Browton, Bristock, Bilson, Bury in Lancashire, Castlecombs, Charing, Chichester, Englefield in Sussex, Gilford, Bishops-hatfield, Hinningham, Ipswich, Kilborough, Longuer, Northampton, Nutlay in Sussex, St. Pombes, Sabrigworth, Tamworth, Wilton, Wortham, Riliborough, Harbin in Norfolk, Sapfar in Hartfordshire; the 25 at Bourn in Lincolnshire, Buckingham, Caln in Wiltshire, Cliffe in Sussex, Colbrook, Dunmow, in Essex, Darby, Innings in Buckinghamshire, Oakham, Uttoxiter Winchcomb; the 26 at Tenderden in Kent, Clere.

Fairs in May.

The 1 Day at Andover, Brickhil, Blackburn in Lancashire, Chelmsford, Congerton in Cheshire, Fockingham, Grighowel, Kimar Leighton, Leicester, Litchfield, if not on Sunday, Lexfield in Suffolk, Linfield, in Lattrissent, Louth, Maidstone, Ocretry in Shropshire, Perin, Philipsnorton, Ponsbridge, Reading Rippon, Standed Stow the old, Stocknailand, Tuxford in the Clay, Usk Harveril, Warwick, Wendo-ver, Worworth; the 2 Powltheley in Carmarthen shi. the Abergavenny, Ashburn Peak, Arundel, Bramyard, Ala Chersey near Qatlands,

N 4

Chip.

Chipnam, Church-stretton, Shropsh. Cow-bridg in Glamorgnash. Darby, Denbigh, Elstow by Bedford, Hiningham, Merthin, Moun-ton Non-eton Huddersfield; Ratfdale in Lanca, Tidnel, Waltham-abby, Thedford in Norfolk; the 5 Merchanteth in Montgom; the 6 Alms-bury, Hoy, Knighton; the 7 Bath, Beverly, Hanslop, Newton in Lancash. Hatesbury Ox-ford, Stratford upon Avon. the 8 Maidstone. the 10 Ashburn in the Peak; the 11 Dunstable; the 12 Greys-Thorrock in Essex; the 13 Bala in Meriton; the 15 Welsh-pool in Montgom; the 16 Langarranagge in Cardigan; the 19 Mayfield, Ode-hill, Rochester, Wellow; the 20 Malmsbury; the 25 Blackburn; the 29 Crambrook; the 31 Pershore.

Fairs in June.

The 3 Alesbury; the 9 Maidstone; the 11 Holt, Kinwil gate in *Carmarthen*. Lanibither, Lanwist, Landinalador, Maxfield, Newborough, New-castle in *Elim*. Oackham, Wellintom, New-port-pannel Skipton upon Stom, Bremwel in *Norfolk*: the 13 at New-town in *Kedemen*, *Montg.* the 14 at Bangor. 15 Vizes, Pershore; the 16 Bealth, Newport; the 17 at Hadstock, Higham-ferries, Lanigrolling. Tow-green: the 19 at Bridgenorth: the 21 Ystradmerick: the 22 *St. Albans*, Shrewsbury, Durham, Darby; the

the 23 Barnet, Castle-ebidien, dolgelly: the 24 Ashborn, St. Annes, Awwkinborough, Bed-ford, Bedle, Beverly, Bishops-castle, Bough-ton green, Bosworth, Brecknock, Bromesgrove, Cambridge, Colechester, Crumbrock, Croy-don, Farnham, Gloucester, Hallifax, Hart-ford, Harestone, Horsham, Hurst, King-stot-war, Kirkham-aund, Lancaster, Leicester, Lincoln, Ludlow, Pemsey, Preston, Reading, Rumford, Shaftsbury, Stratstock, Tunbridge, Wakefield, Wenlock, Westchester, Windsor, Wormster, York: the 26 Northorp. the 27 Burton upon Trent, Folkstone, Landengain; the 28 at Hescorn, Marchenleth, S. Pombie, Royston. 29 Ashwel, Barkamsted, Bennington, Bala, Bibalance, Bolton, Bromley, Buckingham, Buntingford, Cardiff, Gorgange, Odesdon, Holdsworth, Horndon, Huddersfield Lower-Knotsford, Lempster, Lamorgan, Landeber, Mansfield, Marlborough Peterfield, Pont-ste-phen, Sarstrange, Sennoch, Mountforril, Mount-stril, Cnay, Peterborough, Southam, Stafford, Stockworth, Sedbury, Thorroch-grays, Upton, Tring, Wem, Westminster, Witney, Woolver-hampton, Woodsturst, York. 30 Maxfield.

Fairs in July.

2. Ashton-under-line, Congerton three days, Huntington, Rickmansworth, Smeath, Swinsey, Woodborn. 3 Haverson. 5 Burton upon Trent, 6 Ha-

6 Haverhul-lambither, Llanidlas. 7 Albridge, Burntwood, Chippingnorton, Castlemain, Chappelfrith, Canterbury, Denbigh, Emlin, Haverford, Richmond, Shelford, Sweaton, Tenbury, Tesneuemich, Vizes, Uppingham, 11 Lidde, Partney 13 Fordinghay, 15 Greenstead, Pinchback. 17 Stevenage, Bealth, Knelmes, Leek, Llanvilling. 20 Winchcomb, Auferton, Barkway, Barley, Boulton, Bowley, Carefly, Chimmock, Coolidge, Llannibithener, Noath, S. Margarets Odiham, Tenbie, Uxbridge, Woodstock. 21 Bainards Castle, Battleveled, Bicklesworth, Billericay, Redburn, Bridgenorth, Broughton, Calne, Clitheral, Colechester. 22 Irkleton, Kefwick, Kimolton, Kinston Mawdlin-Hill, Hey Marlborough, Newark upon Trent, Norwich, Ponterley, Ridwalley, Rocking, Stonistratford, Stokesbury, Turbury, Wiltheal, Withgrigge, Yadeland, Yerne. 23 Carnarvan, Cheston. 25 Abington, Ashwel, Aldergam, Baldock, Bark, Hamstead, Bilson, Bolston, Bristower, Bristol, Bromsgrove, Bromley, bradock, Buntingford, Cembden, Cpel-Jago, Chichester, Chilhol, Darby, Doncaster, Dover, Dudley, Erith, Hatfield, St. James London, St. James by Northampton, Ipswich, Kingston, Lille, Reading, Richmond in the North, Ross Safron-walden, Hiatsinal, Skipton, Stamford, Stackpool, Stone, Themble Green, Thickham, Thrapston, Tilbury, Trowbridge, Walden, Warrinton, Weatherby, Wigmore.

more. 27 Ashwel, Canterbury, Chapel Frith, Horsham, 30 Stafford.

Fairs in August.

The first at Bath, Bedford, Chestow, Dunstable, St. Eeds, Exeter, Feversham, Flint, Horsenay, Kaernarthen, Kaergwill, Llantrissent, Llawin, Ludford, Loughborow, Malling, Newton in Lancashire, New-castle upon Trent, Northam Church, Rumney, Shrewsbury, Selbon, Selby, Thaxted, Whisbich, Yellane, York. The 4 Radnor, Linton: the 6 Bardney, Peterborough. the 9 Abelew: the 10 Alchurch, Banbury, Blackmore, Bodwin, Brainford, Chidley, Choreley, Croyly, Diffingdiwich, Doneaster, Farnham, Fordisham, Fulsea, Harely, Hawckhurst, Horn Castle, Hungerford, Kellow, Kenwilgal, Kilgaron, Ludlow, Marras, Melton-Mob, Mearworth, Newborough, Oundle, Rugby, Sedole, Sherborn, Toceter, Waltham-Abby, Walden, Weydon, Wamster, Winstow: the 15 at St. Albanes, Bolton, Cambridge, Carlisle, Cardigan, Gisborough, Goodhurst, Hinchley, Huntington, Luton, Marleborough, Newin, Northampton, Newport in Monmouthshire, Preston, Raia-dargway, Ross, Stow in Lincolnshire, Stroud, Swansay, Turbury, Wakefield, Whitland, Yminith: the 24 Aberconwey, Aberough, Ashby-de-la-zouch, Beggars-bush, Broomley, Slagbridge-stock,

bridgestock: Chorley: Croyley: Crowland: Dover: Darin-
don: Grimsby: Harewood, Kidderminster, London Mont-
gomery, Monmouth. Nantwich Northalerton. Norwich,
Orford, Sudbury. Tewksbury. Tuddington. Watford.
the 28 Ashford. Daintry. Sturbridge. Wan. Talisarn-
green. Welch-pool. 29 Brecknock. Colby. Kaerwis.
Carmarthen, Ockham, Watford.

Fairs in September.

the 1 at Chappel-silvia, St Giles, Neath, the 7 at Ware,
Woodbury-hill, the 8 Atherston, Powmaris. Blackburn,
Breewood, Bury, in Lancash. Cardigan, Cardiffe. Chatron,
Chaulton, Drayton, Driffield, Gisborough, Gilborn, H. t.
ford, Huntington, Llandfel, Malden, Northampton, Part-
ney, Roculet, smeath. Snide, Southwark, Sturbridge:
Tenby: Ulcester: Wakefield: Waltham on the Woulds:
West: New: Whiteland: 11 Wetefworth: Wolpit: 12
Tuxford: 13 New-town: Redwin: Powlthery: Varsley:
14 Abergavenny: Barfly: Church Stretton: Chesterfield:
Danbigh. Hidome, Hetsbury Munck-on, Newborough:
Newport: Penhad: Rippon: Richmond: Ross: Rockingham:
Smalding, Stratford upon Avon, VValtham-Abby, wotton
under Hedge 15 Raiardag. 17 Cliffe, Llanidias: 20 Llas-
velli, Ruthin: 21 Abergwilly, Baldeck, Bedford, Brain-
try Brackly: Maiden-bulwich, Canterbury, Dover, Cla-
phon, Croydon, Daintry. Eastred S. Edmondsbury, Hol-
den, Katherine-hill, Knighton. Kingston. Ware Marlbo-
rough, Malden, Mildnal. Nottingham, Peterborough:
Shrewsbury: stratford: Vizes: VVendover: VVhitherel:
VVoodstock; 23 Pancris in Staffordsh. 24 Llanvilling; mal-
ton a week, 26 Darby; 28 Dolgeth; Kaermarthen. 29 A-
berconway; S. Albans Ashborn; Peak Balnstock: Baling-
stock; Bishop stratford; Blackburn; Besterrunningham.
Buckland, Burwel; Canterbury; Cohich; Cockermouth;
Market Deeping Michael; Dan. Headley; Heay; Higham-
ferries; S. Ives; Kingston; Horn Killinworth. Kingiland:
Lawenham. Lancast Leicester. Llanidlas. Llanvihangel:
Llo.

Llochir ludlow malden marchenleth methix Newbury
Selby Shelford in bedfordsh. Sittingborn, Stow, Line, Tud-
dington, Uxbrigde, Wey-hill, VVey-mer seven days, West-
chester, VVithata, VVoodhamferry.

Fairs in October.

1 Banbury, Caister. 2 Salisbury. 3 Boulton in the moors.
4 St. Michael. 6 Havent in Hampshire, Maidstone in Kent.
8 Bishop stratford, Chichester, Hereford, Llanibither, Pont-
stephen, Swansea. 9 Astborn Peak, Blich, Devizes,
Glamsborough, Sabridge worth, Thorrock-greys. 11
New-port pagnet. 12 Polion-furnece, llargoveth. 13 A-
berstow, Charing. Croston, Colchester, Drayton, Edmond-
stow, Gravesend, Hitchin, Newp. Hodnet, leighton bus-
fard, Mersh-field, New-port in Monmouth. Royston, Stop-
forth, Staunton, Tamworth, Winsor 18 Ashwel Banbury,
Barnet. Brickhill. Bridgenorth, bishops hatfield, burton,
upon Trent, Charlton, Regis, Cliff, Fly, Farrindon, henley
in Arden Helt Kidwelly, Isklowbeddon, Marlow upon the
Thames Middlewich Newcastle Radnor Thrift Tisdal
Tunbridge upon Haven wellinborough wigham wrig-
ley York. 19 Frideswid by Oxford. 21 saffron walden
Cicester. Coventry Hereford llanibither lenzham stock-
fly 23 bidlesworth Knotsford Dow Ratfdale Preston
VVhitchurch. 25 beverly: 27 Darnton: 28 Abercornway
Ashby-de-la Zouch bidderden Hallaton Hartford lem-
ster lloneddy Newmarket Oxford Preston-aund stanford Ta-
lisarn-green Warwick Wilton VVarmster. 30 Abermales
Chelmford Ruthin Powltheley stockfly VVakefield On Mar-
telmas day Darnton.

Fairs in November.

1 bicklesworth Castlemain Kellom Montgomery
ludlow. 2 belchinglye bishops-Castle Elsemere King-
ston upon Thames leek loughborough Maxfield Ma-
field York: 3 Kaermarthen: 5 VV Welchpool: 6 Andover
bedford brcknock Hartford lerford mailing marton
in holdernels newportpond. Penabridge salford stan-
bridge

bridge, Trigney, Werlington, Wetsbod to Aber-iwngreen, Lento in Northamptonsh seven days, Llanibither, Rugby, Shifnal, Wem. 11 Aberkennem, Boethagham, Dover, Folkingham, Marleborough, Monmouth, New Castle, Em-lin, Shaftsbury, Shipton, on Craven, Tream, Withgrig, York. 13 S. Edmondsbury, Gilford in Surry. 15 Llanthi-ner, Marchileth Wellington. 17 Harlow, Hide, Lincoln, Northampton, Spalding. 19 Horsham in Kent. 20 S. Ed-monsbury, Health, Ingarstone. 22 Penibont, Sawthey 23 Bangor, Beweth, Carlin, From, Ludlow, Katescross, Sandwich, Tuddington. 25 Higham ferry. 28 Ashburn-peak. 29 Lawrest. 30 Amphil, Baldock, Bedford, York, Ewdley, Boston Mart, Bradford, Collinborough, Cobham, Cubley, Enfield, Gargreen, Greenstead, Harleigh, Kimolton, Maiden-head, Maiden brack, Narbert, Ocestry, Peterfield, Pecores, Preston, Rochester, Wakefield, Warrington.

Fairs in December.

1 Turburv. 5 Dogeth, Newton, Pluckley. 6 Arund-1, Eased, S. Needs, Exeter, Grantham, Hendigham, Hethin, Hornsay, Norwich, Senock, Spalding, Woodstock. 7 Sand-hurst. 8 Bew-norris, Clitheral, Helxome, Kaerdigan, Ki-mar, Leicester, Malpas, Northampton, Whitlane. 11 New-port Pagnel. 21 Hornby. 22 Llandilavawt. 29 Canterbury, Royston, Salisbury.

A Note of the Moveable Fairs in England and Wales.

From Christmas till June, every Wednesday, Northal-erton. Three Mondays after *Twelfth Day*, at Hinck-ley in Leicestersh. Tuesday after *Twelfth Day*, at Melton-Mowbray, an Horse Fair at Sarum. Thursday after *Twelfth Day*, at Banbury. Litterworth, every Thursday for three Weeks. Friday after *Twelfth Day*, at Litchfield. *Shrove-tide* at New-castle under line. *Asb Wednesday*, at Abin-to. Candain in Gloucestersh. Ciceter, Dunstable, Eaton by Winfor, Exeter, Folkingham, Lichfield, Royston, Tham-worth; Tunbridge First Thursday in Lent, at Banbury.

1 Mon-

1 Monday in Lent, at Cherfay, Chichester, Winchester. 1 Tuefd. in Lent, at Bedford. 4 Mond. in Lent, at Odinam, *Saffron-Walden*, Stanford. Friday and Saturday before the Fifth Sunday in Lent, at Hartford. Monday before Annun-iation, at Denbigh, Kendal, Wisbich. Fifth Monday in Lent, at Grantham, Helxome, in Suffex, Salisbury, Sudbury. Wednesday before *Palm-Sunday*, at Drayton. On Thurs-day before *Palm-Sunday*, at Llandissel *Palm-Sunday Eve*, Alesbury. Leicester, Newport, Pontefraet, Skipton, Wys-bich. *Palm-Monday*, at Billingsworth, Kendal, Llan-danren, Worcester: Wednesday before Easter, at Kactlin, Languilling. Maunday-Thursday, Kettering, Sudmin-ster. *Good Friday*, Acton-Burnel, Amphil, Bishops-Castle, Brenton, Bury Charing, Engfield, Gilford, Hin-ningham, Ipswich, Longuer, Meliain, Nutley, S Pombes, Risborough, Rothenam. Tuesday in Easter-week, at Brails, Daintry, Hitchin, North fleet, Rochfords, Sandish, Ashby de-la-Zouch. Monday in Easter-week, at Gains-borough, Mart, Onay, Dryfield. Wednesday in Easter-week, at Wellingborough, Beverley, Redburn. Friday in Easter-week, at Derbe. Saturday at Skipton. Monday af-ter Low-Sunday, Bicklesworth, Evertham, Newcastle, the Third Monday after Easter, at Louth. In Rogation week, at Beverlay, Engfield. Rech. Ascension Eve, Abargely, Darking. Ascension Day, Bew-morris Bishop-Bratford, Bradstead, Brumigeham, Bridge-North, Burlan, Chappel-Frith, Chappel Kinen, Eccleshal, Egglefrew, Hallaton, Ki-derminster, Lutterworth, Middlewich, Newcastle, Rippon, Ross, Stapport, Sudminster, Vizes, Wigam, Yaun, Mon-day after *Ascension day*, Thaxstead Burlington *Wednesday*, after *Ascension*, Shrewsbury. *Friday* after *Ascension*, Ruthin. *Whitsn Eve*, New Inn, Skipton upon Craven, Wisbith. *Whit-Monday*, Cribb, Kerby-steven, Lennim, Ratt-dale; Rye-hill, Salisbury, Agmondsham, Amercon, Appieby, Bicklesworth, Bredford, Bromard, Burton, Chichester, Cockemouth, Dorrington, Evesham, Exeter, Hartfreen, St. Ives, Linton, Owncle, Rigate, Shelford.

St.

Sittingborn fleeford mitlome VWhitchurch Darrington in the north dryfield stockcheer VWhit: Tuesday
 Ashby Canterbury daintay Elsemere Epping Farnig
 high Knotsford laiton-buzzard lewes longues
 long-milford Ilaninthevery melton-monhrey mid
 hurst monmouth Perith Rochford Oringstock wednes-
 day at Harbedder Ilandebby leek Newark upon Trent
 Pont-steven Roylton landbar Thursday at Clikefield
 Kingston Friday Cockshall Darby stow in Guillin
 Trinity Eve Pontefract Rewel skipton Trinity mon-
 day St. mary Awk Kendale Hounslow south cave
 stockelly Criswel Raily spitby watford Tunbridge
 Vizes Tuesday at Abergavenny Radnor wednesday at
 Aberfrow On Corpus Christi Day at St. Annes-banbury
 bishop stratford brimminham Catewid Egglestow hale-
 laton halig Kidermister linwist Ilanimerchemeth
 Neath Newport Prescot St. Edes stampford stopport
 Newbury Hempstead Ross. On Friday after at Coven-
 try Chepstow On monday after at belton stampford
 monday after the third of July at haveril On Relick
 Sunday (being the Sunday fortnight after midsummer at
 Fodingay On the first monday after St. bartholomew
 at Sandwich On the monday after St. michael at Falsely
 St. Faiths by Norwich St. Michaels On thursday at sa-
 lisbury banbury monday fortnight after VWhitsunday
 at Dranton: and so every monday fortnight after un-
 til Christmas.

A fair at burneham westgate in Norfolk lammes
 Even lammes-day and the day after for three days.

F I N I S.

Note, All Country Chapmen, and others, may be Fur-
 nish'd with all sorts of Books at Reasonable Rates. by B. Dea-
 con, at the Angel in Gilt-spur street; and Eben. Tracy at
 the Three Bibles on London Bridge.